FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Port Almanac—April 17.

Sun Rises	5.24 A M
Sun Sets	6.35 P M
Day's Length	13 h 10 m
High Water at Southport	10.33 A M
High Water at Wilmington	12.16 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., April 18.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 68°; 8 p. m., 68°; maximum, 85°; minimum, 63°; mean 74°.

Rainfall for the day, —; rainfall for the month up to date, .39.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, fair; continued warm southerly winds.

The barometer has risen, except on the Atlantic coast and in the extreme Southwest and Northwest, where it has fallen slowly. High temperature continues in the districts east of the Mississippi, and it is eighty degrees or above to-night in the Ohio valley, Tennessee, North Alabama and Eastern New York. It is much cooler from Wisconsin southwestward to New Mexico, and it is also cooler on the New England coast.

The weather continues generally fair in all districts except Kansas, where local showers are reported. Warm and generally fair weather will continue from the Lake region southward to the Gulf coast Friday. Cooler weather and possibly local showers are indicated for the Central Mississippi valley.

This is the fourth day over New England and the Middle Atlantic States and the fifth day over the central valleys and the Lake regions of the prevalence of very warm weather for the season, the temperature over the greater portion of these regions ranging over twenty degrees above the normal, and in New England, the Middle Atlantic States and the Lake regions on the 15th and 16th exceeding any previous year recorded by the Weather Bureau during the second decade of April.

OUTLINES.

New Jersey Republicans met in convention, elected delegates to the St. Louis Convention and adopted a gold standard platform. —— Battery Park Hotel at Asheville, N. C, was damaged to the amount of $20,000 by fire. —— The Maine Republican State Convention elected Reed delegates to the National Convention. —— The Democratic Convention of the State of Washington adopted a free silver resolution and will send uninstructed delegates to the National Democratic Convention. —— The Republican Convention of Kentucky endorsed Bradley, with McKinley as second choice; a gold platform was adopted. —— At Beaufort, N. C., William Rice, a white barber, was shot by Miss Belle Beveridge, as he was trying to effect an entrance into her house. —— Three men were killed as the result of an old feud in Hancock county, Tenn. —— Private advices received in London from Constantinople state that the Red Cross Society is doing a great work in Armenia. —— At Pensacola, Fla., Mrs. Anna O'Brien recovered $26,260 damages against the L. & N. Railroad for killing her husband. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 2½@3½ per cent., last loan at 2½, and closing offered at 2½; cotton quiet; middling gulf 8 3-16c; middling 7 15-16c; Southern flour was quiet; common to extra fair $3.40@3.00; good to choice $3.00@3.30; wheat—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator nominal; afloat nominal; Corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 40c; afloat 41c; spirits turpentine rosin scarce and firm; strained, common to good $1.95@2 00.

The Abyssinian soldiers feed on raw beef, and that's why the Italians find them such bloody hard fighters.

Lodz, in Western Poland, has increased from a city of 50,000 people to 300,000 in ten years. Cotton manufactories did it.

The revolving chair is a Democratic institution. It was invented by Thomas Jefferson, the same gentleman who invented the Democratic party.

The town of Evansville, Ind., has a thoughtful, considerate man who remains at home to take care of the baby while his wife goes out on larceny expeditions.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, wants it "distinctly understood that his candidacy is not intended to embarrass any one." And, as far as the indications go, it doesn't.

Fifteen yards Shirting Goods as Fruit of the Loom for $1.00, will be one of C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s bargains to-day. The sale will be all day long. †

Don't fail to visit C. W. Polvogt & Co. to-day. It is their Bargain Day. †

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,857

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Beginning April 1st next, the following reduced rates of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR will go into effect:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

An Ohio woman has given birth to a couplet which it is said will rival the Siamese twins, if the children live. The connection extends from the shoulders to the top of the head. It is really two bodies with one head, although each face has all the features, save there is but one pair of ears. One is a boy, the other a girl.

Little Johnny Davenport, of iron cage fame, and of New York, has gone into the chewing gum business, not chewing gum, but vending gum. Johnny is down at the heel, and feels "chawed" himself since he has got out of the cage business.

The authorities in the District of Columbia seem to be under the impression that Congress can furnish noise enough, and have imposed a heavy license tax on hand organs, and compel the grinder to take out a license for the whole year.

This country now exports more corn than wheat. It took a good while for this country to convince Europeans that corn is good fillin' for folks, but they now acknowledge the corn by importing millions of bushels of it.

They have got the divorce business down pretty fine in Wichita, Kansas. Mrs. Jennie Henderson who wished a divorce from her hubby got it in just forty-five seconds. It took only twenty-three words and two questions to untie the knot.

Consul General Williams, of Havana, or C. G. as was, emphatically denies that he has been assassinated. The presumption is that he knows something about it. But his resignation was "accepted" all the same.

Farmers in some portions of New York are using potatoes for fuel, because there is no sale for them. In Wisconsin they don't do that. They make whiskey out of them, and exhilarate on the whiskey.

A Washington telegram to the Philadelphia *Times* says Senator Hill is laying his pipes to run for Governor of New York again, to knock out Lamont, who is backed by Whitney.

Cincinnati proposes to have a sand pile in every school yard in that town. It does not necessarily follow from this that Cincinnati thinks that the growing generation is deficient in sand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE—Under Two Flags.
CRONLY & MORRIS—Bananas for sale.
GRAND BALL—Queen City Pleasure Club.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mrs. Sarah S. Shiver is visiting relatives in Charleston, S. C.

— Mr. Sam Bass, of New York, is in the city, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. Wm. E. Springer, who has been on the sick list, was out yesterday.

— Mr. H. McCann, of Baltimore, was in the city yesterday, a guest at The Purcell.

— Mr. R. C. Barnard, of Philadelphia, is in the city, registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. Will C. French, of St. Louis, of "Gold Dust" fame, is here on a business visit.

— Mr. A. J. Johnson, of Taylor's Bridge, was a welcome visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. B. T. French has taken a position with a Richmond grocery house, and will travel chiefly on the W. C. & A. Railroad.

— W. W. Martin N. C.; R. S. White, Elizabethtown; T. Q. Hall, N. H. Carter, Wallace; Jno. Hutchinson, Wilson; T. B. Womack, Raleigh; J. B. Schulken, Whiteville, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

One lot of children's and ladies' hose, worth 15c, will be sold at 10c to-day at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s, their bargain day. †

Twelve and a-half yards Lonsdale Cambric for $1.00, will be sold to-day at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s—bargain day. †

The Bargain Day at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s will be to-day. †

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: Fair, warm weather; south winds.

— The steam yacht *Ocean City* arrived at Southport yesterday.

— The new Maxton band is called the "Crescent Concert Club." Kommonly kalled the "Three C's."

— Gen. Fitz. Lee will have a fat job at Havana. The salary is $6,000, and the fees will increase this to probably $15,000.

— The trial of the young men charged with robbing Messrs. A. David & Co.'s store, is expected to take place in the Superior Court to-day.

— The Austrian barque *Carolina* cleared yesterday for Stettin, Germany, with 4,488 barrels of rosin, valued at $7,681.50. Cargo by the S. P. Shotter Company; vessel by Jas. T. Riley & Co.

— The rector of St. James' requests the STAR to give notice that he will meet the Woman's Bible Class at 5 o'clock in the Parish house, and read Evening Prayer in the church at 6 o'clock this evening.

— Some fellow said to the Maxton Manager of the *Robesonian* the other day: "Maxton has more wheels than any town I am familiar with." That's so. Some of the boys there even carry wheels in their heads.

— L'Agile German Club gave their Easter german last night in Germania Hall. The visiting young ladies present were Miss Miller of Richmond, Va., Miss Wright of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Sigsbee of Washington, D. C.

— Mrs. W. H. Shaw, Miss Corinne King, Dr. W. C. Galloway and Messrs. W. M. Creasy and J. G. Darden have been appointed by the Epworth League of Grace M. E. church, delegates to the League meeting and Sunday School conference to be held this month in Goldsboro.

— The Atlantic Coast Line has issued a handsome poster for the Confederate reunion at Richmond, Va., June 30th to July 2d, when the corner-stone of the monument to Jefferson Davis will be laid, giving rates of fare and showing designs of the various Confederate flags.

A Case of Mistaken Identity.

In the northern part of the city Wednesday night last, two or three white boys, armed with a garden hose, lay in wait for a colored youth who had played some trick upon them, intending to give him a drenching. Hearing some one approaching, they turned the water on the colored boy, as they supposed; but found too late, however, that they were squirting water at a well known and highly respected citizen, the treasurer of a large corporation. To make matters worse, the citizen approached the place where the boys were concealed, when one of them threw a handful of sand and cinders at him. Yesterday he was compelled to wear a green shade over his eyes, and yet was so good natured as to request that the boys should not be punished, as it was a case of mistaken identity. But the victim of the joke thinks the boys were very badly Post-ed on the color line.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—33 bales cotton, 10 casks spirits turpentine, 64 bbls rosin, 8 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—38 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 27 bbls rosin, 8 bbls tar, 21 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—2 bales cotton, 30 casks spirits turpentine, 58 bbls rosin, 23 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—80 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 69 bbls rosin, 2 bbls tar.

Larkins' flat—42 bbls tar, 2 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 153 bales, spirits turpentine, 53 casks; rosin, 218 bbls; tar, 83 bbls; crude turpentine, 23 bbls.

Address at Fifth Street Church This Evening.

Mrs. E. E. Wiley, of Tennessee, the President of the Woman's Parsonage and Home Mission Society of the M. E. Church South, is in the city, the guest of Col. Roger Moore. Mrs. Wiley will deliver an address at Fifth Street M. E. Church this evening at 8 o'clock. Every one, gentlemen as well as ladies, is invited to hear this earnest and gifted Christian lady. Her address will be on questions of deep interest to every one.

Produce Exchange.

The officers of the Wilmington Produce Exchange, elected for the ensuing year, are as follows:

President—G. J. Boney, Vice President—Oscar Pearsall.

Board of Managers—C. H. Robinson, D. L. Gore, S. P. McNair, H. G. Smallbones, H. K. Nash, Jr.

Inspectors of Election—Walker Taylor, M. J. Corbett, Jno. K. Williams.

Another Incendiary Fire.

A small frame house (unoccupied) on Dock, between Sixth and Seventh streets, was destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The building was the property of Mayor W. N. Harriss, and insured. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for ess than 20 cents. tf

To-day is C.W. Polvogt & Co's bargain day. Fifty bargains will be offered. Don't fail to pay them a visit. †

To-day is C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s Bargain Day. †

THE FAIR ASSOCIATION.

An Enthusiastic Meeting Last Night at the City Hall—Encouraging Report from the Committee on Subscriptions—Committee Instructed to Continue Work.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Wilmington Fair Association was held last night at the City Hall. Committee Chairman, Wm. H. Chadbourn, called the meeting to order.

A large number of merchants and citizens generally were present.

Mr. Chadbourn said that the subscription committee had received more encouragement during the past week than had been anticipated, merchants subscribing who had hitherto refused, and a number had doubled their first subscription, owing to the fact having become known that the grounds of the Association would be used during the entire year as a place of amusement for the gun club, golf lub, base ball and foot ball clubs, driving club, etc.

The committee has so far raised $6,000, with a number of merchants to be seen to subscribe and others who are expected to increase their subscriptions. Mr. Chadbourn said that beside this financial backing every merchant should attend the meetings to give enthusiasm and moral support to this great enterprise which was of such great importance to the property holders and business men of Wilmington.

Mr. DeWitt Love then explained how the sentiment for a Fair this Fall had increased, and urged every citizen to do his duty and support the enterprise for this community. He showed that a manifest change had taken place, as merchants were daily increasing their subscriptions and new ones were coming in. He read a letter from Mr. Byerly, who took a prominent part in organizing the Fair Asssociation at Eason, Maryland.

Mr. P. Hiensberger spoke at length as to the quartering of wheelmen here for training during the Winter months if a good track should be built, and pledged $500 from the Cycle Club.

Mr. J. C. Loder said Wilmington's climate was considered superior to other places, and the race horse trainers would be a great feature during the Winter months if it was organized and good grounds and track could be secured.

Mr. S. H. Fishblate spoke of the amount of money which would be spent here by those who would attend a first-class Fair.

Mr. H. A. Whiting urged that $10,000 be secured, and now that people had become enthusiastic the remaining $4,000 would be raised. He said that when the merchants fully realized the benefit of such an association they would undoubtedly come up with extra subscriptions and the Fair would be a certainty.

Messrs. G. G. Lewis, T. W. Clawson, J. G. Marshall and others also spoke of the Fair, and upon motion a committee as follows was appointed to call on the railroads for subscriptions: Messrs. Chas. W. Worth (chairman), Jas. Sprunt, J. H. Watters, J. G. L. Gieschen, S. H. Fishblate and M. J. Corbett.

The Subscription Committee was instructed to continue work, and report at a meeting next Thursday night.

Messrs. Geo. W. Chesnutt and Owen F. Love were appointed a committee to call on the doctors, lawyers, insurance agents and those who have not yet been approached by any committee.

Everything is now in better shape than it has yet been, and if the citizens will respond liberally to the committee's calls, next Thursday night it will be decided to have a $10,000 Fair in Wilmington in 1896.

SUPERIOR COURT.

A Mistrial in the Holmes Assault Case—Defendant Gave Bond for Appearance at Next Term of Court.

The jury in the case of R. F. Holmes, charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon on Mr. R. F. Hamme, after being locked up all night, were called into Court yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. Their foreman, Mr. Solomon, told the Judge that they were unable to agree and he did not think that they could ever agree upon a verdict in the case. Judge Starbuck, after a few remarks, ordered a juror to be withdrawn and a mistrial recorded.

The jury, it is said, finally stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal, the latter consisting of E. A. Orrell (white), and the three colored jurors.

Very few people who knew the "complexion" of the jury expected anything but a mistrial.

Solicitor Richardson asked that the defendant Holmes be placed under a good justified bond for his appearance at the next term of court, which will meet here on the 28th of September next. After argument by counsel as to the amount of bond, the Court ordered that the bond be fixed at $250, justified. Holmes gave the bond required and was discharged.

The grand jury returned a true bill against Magnus Isham alias Jonn Dixon, for the murder of Robert Lee Jones, January 1st, 1895.

Fred Williams, alias Fred Hall, charged with larceny, was found guilty.

John Smith, alias Jas. T. Davis, larceny. Verdict, not guilty.

Jacob Sharpless, larceny. Verdict, not guilty.

One Cent a Word,

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

To-day (Friday) will be C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s Bargain Day. Fifty Bargains. See them. †

Those who fail to visit C. W. Polvogt & Co. Bargain day (to-day) will miss fifty bargains. †

POPULISTS AND REPUBLICANS.

LEADERS OF THE TWO PARTIES ASSEMBLING IN RALEIGH.

Conference Committees to Meet To-day to Decide the Question of Fusion—A Deadly Parallel Between the Leaders.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 16.

The morning train ushered in many worthies of some renown. The star of them all was Senator Marion Butler, around whom all of the fusion twaddlers revolve. With him came Congressmen Harry Skinner and Shuford. Skinner is a member of the Executive Committee and will vote for fusion. Shuford occupies a room with Senator Butler.

It is a significant fact that a great many of the Populists speak out against fusion with Republicans on any ticket. There are few here who favor fusion without gagging the Republicans with the silver pledge.

The meeting of the Populist Executive Committee this afternoon is a side-show compared with the double-ringed show to-morrow, under the direction of the conference committees of the two parties who will decide whether there will be fusion or non-fusion.

The deadly parallel has been drawn between the leaders of the two parties. Their statements are on record, and to the man on the eminence, it appears that they cannot get together. If they do, the people of North Carolina will witness the greatest greed grabbing contest that has ever taken place in politics. Their own statements will convict them of the charge.

But there will hardly be fusion. Both sides have gone too far to yield without stultifying themselves. Holton and Settle are opposed to it at heart. They prefer to run a straight ticket. Grant has said he would not take Butler's terms. The majority of the committee is against it, and there you are.

Among other arrivals are Z. Vance Walser, Congressmen W. F. Stroud, A. S. Pearce, J. H. Pearson, E. C. Duncan, Cy. Thompson, B. F. Keith, J. G. Hamrick, W. F. Seawell, E. M. Wooten.

Senator Butler will not talk until this evening.

On the fourth Sunday in May there will be a big rally in every Baptist Sunday school in the State for the Baptist Female University. This day was set apart by the trustees of the university. The new building will be roofed in by September.

A receiving vault will be placed in Oakwood cemetery at an early date. It will be built of brownstone. The contract was let yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, April 15.—To-day the Populist State Committee met here to consider the question of fusion with the Republicans. Senator Butler presided. Seventeen members of the committee were present. There were also many other Populists, embracing nearly all of the prominent men of that party, including Congressmen Skinner and Shuford. Twenty four Populists, not committeemen, spoke as the roll of districts was called, and these gave reports as to the wishes of the people regarding fusion, to all of which the committeemen listened without making any speeches. It was the overwhelming sentiment that there should be no fusion on the electoral ticket, but that there should be on State and local tickets, provided the Populists are allowed to name the candidate for Governor. They declare they will adhere to this demand, and that the Republicans will concede it. The Republicans, through their State chairman, say they will not concede it. The committee met again to-night. Its sub-committee and that of the Republicans will meet to-morrow and try to arrange terms of fusion.

"Under Two Flags."

To-night at the Opera House will be seen the beautiful drama "Under Two Flags," a dramatization of Ouida's famous novel of that name. The play will be presented with sixty people in the cast, including detachments from the Wilmington Light Infantry and the Naval Reserves. A full dress rehearsal was held last night at the Opera House, which proved the success of the play. The prospect for a large house is fine, as the box sheet, which was opened yesterday at Yates's, shows plainly the sign of the knife; but there are still a few more seats left. Don't forget that the best dramatic talent in the city will appear in the cast to-night, and don't fail to get your seats at Yates'.

GREENVILLE RACES.

Close and Exciting Events Yesterday—The Entries and Winners.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

GREENVILLE, N. C., April 16.—There were two more exciting races to the finish at the Greenville Driving Association track to-day. The first race was in the two-fifty class, for two hundred dollars. Cantbile, owned by Hackburn & Willett, of Newbern, came in first. Time, 2.39. Elise, by Smith & Hooker, Greenville, second; Allie Mansfield, by M. H. White, Hertford, third; Cadet, by Scotland Neck Breeding Farm, fourth.

The next race was in the two-forty class, for two hundred and fifty dollars. Little Steve, owned by William Ellis, of Newbern, was first. Time, 2.39. Mamie Wells, by Hackburn & Willett, Newbern, second; King Allie, by M. H. White, of Hertford, third; Lillian D, by G. J. Studdert, Greenville, fourth.

A match race between Prince Albert, owned by Hackburn & Willett, and Julia May, by M. H. White, was then started and resulted in a tie at the close of the fourth heat, when darkness ran them from the track. The deciding heat will be trotted to-morrow morning.

The races have been very close and exciting.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Rev. E. C. Melton Thrown from His Buggy and Killed.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., April 16.—Rev. E. C. Melton, of Willis Creek, Cumberland county, a Baptist preacher well known on the Cape Fear, was thrown from his buggy and killed yesterday. He was going down a steep hill, when the harness broke and the horse runaway and Mr. Melton was thrown against a tree, crushing his skull.

One lot of 10 to 15c. Gingham and Lawn will be sold for 5c. per yard to-day at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. Their Bargain day. †

THE SILVER TIDE.

ADMINISTRATION CIRCLES THOROUGHLY ALARMED AT THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Free Silver Movement Widespread and Growing with Astonishing Rapidity—Majority of Delegates to the Chicago Convention Will Be Pledged to Free Coinage—Figures Showing the Relative Strength of the Factions.

The STAR printed in its issue of Wednesday last an interesting article on the silver outlook from the Washington *Post* (which is opposed to free silver) showing almost beyond doubt that the free coinage Democrats would control the Chicago convention. Below we give an article on the same line, from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal*, another paper opposed to free coinage, but which never hesitates to give the news:

Relative strength of silver and gold States by delegates:

Silver States.		*Gold States.*	
Alabama	20	Alabama	2
Arkansas	16	Michigan	4
California	18	South Carolina	9
Colorada	8	Connecticut	12
Florida	8	Delaware	6
Idaho	6	Maine	13
Illinois	48	Maryland	16
Indiana	30	Massachusetts	30
Iowa	26	Minnesota	18
Kansas	20	New Hampshire	8
Louisiana	16	New Jersey	20
Michigan	24	New York	72
Mississippi	18	Ohio	46
Missouri	34	Pennsylvania	64
Montana	6	Rhode Island	8
Nebraska	16	Vermont	8
Nevada	6	West Virginia	12
North Carolina	23	Wisconsin	24
North Dakota	6		
Oregon	8	Total	364
South Carolina	16		
South Dakota	8		
Tennessee	24		
Texas	30		
Utah	6		
Wyoming	6		
Total from States	446		
Territ'l delegates	26		
Total delegates	472		

RECAPITULATION.

Silver delegates	446
Gold delegates	364
Doubtful	107

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Except in Oregon [Missouri and Colorado] the Democracy of the country has not held any State conventions. But enough is known to warrant a thoroughly developed fright among the Administration Democrats regarding the magnitude of the silver representation at Chicago in July. Whenever Eastern candidates for the nomination, like Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Hill or Mr. Whitney have been mentioned, it has been taken for granted that nobody tainted with the so-called "silver heresy" could be named.

The event at Monticello yesterday was unimportant in itself, but it showed an irreconcilable divergence of opinion in the party. Senator Daniels, in his rejoinder to the gold currency declarations of Black and Russell, showed that he intended to put the Old Dominion on record as a silver State. It is, therefore, idle for the Administration Democrats to play the ostrich in politics any longer and to hide their heads in the sand storm of free silver coinage that is sweeping toward Chicago.

STRENGTH OF SILVER.

Oregon and Missouri, two States that have been counted upon to remain steadfast for the administration currency policy, have absolutely broken away. The State Convention in Oregon indorsed the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 without any equivocation.

Tennessee manifests indications of being solidly for the white metal. This is indicated by the elections in Representative Patterson's district. He is a firm believer in the gold standard. Despite all his efforts, pronounced sentiments were expressed in the District Convention, and the results of the primary elections are without exception against him.

Michigan will be for silver, except the few delegates that Don Dickinson will be able to control. These are variously estimated at from four to eleven.

Senator Palmer, hard-money man as he is, admits that Illinois is likely to declare for the free coinage of silver. He says that the organization is in the hands of the silver men, led by Altgeld and Hinrichsen, and they understand the manipulation of primaries very much better than any champion of the yellow metal.

Iowa will certainly be for free silver. Ex-Governor Boles is the idol of the party in the State, and is the most likely candidate for a free silver convention to nominate. If it shall be found that the free coinage influence is paramount at Chicago, all the Eastern candidates may fold their tents and return home.

Kansas, Indiana and Nebraska will in each case send a majority of silver men in their delegations. Many contests are foreshadowed, but if the "unit rule" that the Cleveland people invoked four years ago be maintained, these delegates will be voted solidly for a silver plank in the platform.

The Chicago convention will be composed of 917 delegates, 894 of whom will be from the States. The complexion of the delegates from the Territories, twenty-six in number, cannot be accurately guessed at, though it is safe to say that they will be silver men. It is obvious, therefore, that counting only the delegates from the States—446—already secured for silver, the silver men will be quite able to dictate a platform.

The doubtful States are: Georgia, 26; Kentucky, 26; Virginia, 24, and Washington, 8, showing that only 84 votes are seriously in question.

The figures are eye-openers to the hard-money Democrats of the East. While the two-thirds rule, which has become a firmly fixed principle in all Democratic National assemblages since the Baltimore Convention, may prevent the nomination of an out-and-out silver man, it makes the silver men the absolute masters of the situation, because they will control the committees on credentials and platforms. The platforms are adopted under the majority rule, and it will be possible to force a plank into that platform upon which no Eastern Democrat could stand. The insertion of such a plank would, for example, eliminate Whitney, Cleveland, Carlisle, Hill, Olney, Russell and Flower from the contest. Therefore the fears of the Administration Democrats are very well grounded.

THE ADMINISTRATION PLAN.

All the power and prestige of the Cleveland Administration will be employed to hold the Chicago convention in line on the financial question. Democratic State conventions assembled to elect delegates to Chicago will be confronted with the political necessity of indorsing the Administration. This is a point of vantage that the Administration counts on using to the utmost degree. On the eve of an election contest it will be urged that no Democratic candidate can afford to withhold approval of the course of President Cleveland. Resolutions to that effect will be proposed in all the State conventions, and the active friends of the Administration will plead for compromise and conservative action where they find the silver Democrats in control.

If free coinage Democrats insist upon asserting their financial theories in defiance of the Administration, and to the extent of refusing indorsement of the only Democratic President since the war, then the sound-money delegates will make that an excuse for bolting, on the ground that the convention is not loyal to the party and its principles. The opponents of silver in each State will then organize a convention and select contesting delegates to the National Convention.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Wilmington Postoffice April 17, 1896:

WOMEN'S LIST.

B—Miss Brant, 404 Lythia street. C—Miss Fuldah Charles. Miss Allie Devane. E—Mrs Addie Evans, Miss Hattie Edward. H—Miss Hattie Hines, Miss Ida Holland, Rosa L Hendon. I—Mrs Mulama Ives. J—Mrs Mamie Jackson. K—Mrs Phila Kelly. M—Mrs Ida Meadows, Mrs A E Moore, Mrs Ann Marshall, colored, Mrs A C Moore, Miss Lina Mison, Miss Leana McCay, Miss E M McDowell. R—Miss Katie Rogers S—Mrs Anna Smith, Mrs Lila Smith, Mrs Mary J Slatting, T—Mrs Geo B Thomas.

MEN'S LIST.

B—Commercial Bank. D Bunting, B F Batchelder, Alonza Brown, Edwin Barnes. C—Zach Collier. F—C M Fowler. G—D P Green, Rosario Gomez, So. Pacific Guano Company, Dr W C Guinlock. H—H A Hill, Richard Hanes. S F Holland. K—A J Krebs, Geo King, Jas A Kerr, P M Kendall, W E Kerr. L—G F Lewis, Jac Locke. M—S Moore, James McGibson, Geo D E Miller, Wm Mayfrey. N—A Nixon, Jno Nixon. P—Geo Potter, Chas Raymond, C G Richardson, Rev G W Rhodes, Jas Rotan. S—C E Sikes, Jas Serbmeades T—F W Thompson, Prince Talles. W—David Waters, Geo H Wood, Willson Waston.

RETURNED FROM DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

Geo Fowlkes. Geo E Irwin, Fred J Pike, Richard Richardson.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in 15 days, they will be sent to the dead letter office.

GEO. L. MORTON, Postmaster.

The entire stock of Percales will be sold at 10c per yard at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s, to-day, their Bargain day. †

To-day, Friday, is the bargain day of C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. Visit them. †

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Just received one car Jamaica Bananas, 10 barrels Russett and 40 crat s Western, N. C., Apples; 25 sacks Irish Potatoes and Onions, Butter Beans, Peas, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, N. C. Hams, Cakes and Crackers, Candies of all kinds, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Lemons, Oranges and Peanuts, in lots to suit at A. S. Winstead's, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers, 115 North Second street. ap 3 D&W tf

Photographic novelties, Photos with high gloss, Photos with no gloss, Photos $1.00 per dozen and up. Frames cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. mar 26 tf

Besides all the latest and most fashionable drinks free lunch will be served daily from 11 a. m. to 1 p m., at A. P. Levy's, on Princess street. mar 11 tf

For the best and most complete line of Groceries at the lowest city prices, call at Charles D. Jacobs' Retail Grocery Store. No. 217½ North Front street. Attentive delivery men and clerks will hustle up the goods. mar 8 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Grand Ball,

GIVEN BY QUEEN CITY PLEASURE CLUB at Adrian Hall, Monday evening, April 20th, 1896. No Gentleman admitted without a Lady. Tickets $1.00. Last Grand Ball of the season.

Committee—J. W. Blomme, R. A. Cur is and W. H. Coleman. ap 17 3t

Bananas.

200 Bunches
Ripe Jamaica Bananas,
in lots to suit the trade.
For sale by
CRONLY & MORRIS,
ap 17 1t Auctioneers.

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at
ap 7 tf STAR OFFICE.

Bartholomay Bock Beer,

Rochester, New York, on draught.
A. P. LEVY,
mar 31 tf French Cafe.

Hamme, The Hatter,

HAS GOT THEM. GOT WHAT?
The latest and most Fashionable Hats, and the Lowest Prices.
ap 14 tf 26 North Front Street.

Wanted,

A BARBER, A GOOD MAN CAN GET A first-class situation by applying to
A. PREMPERT,
feb 19 tf No. 11 South Front Street.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale,

A VERY FINE
Soda Water Fountain.
One Generator,
Six Copper Fountains.
A rare chance to secure a bargain.
SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market Street,
ap 5 tf Wilmington, N. C.

$1.00

WIL BUY THE
CHOICE
PAIR
Exhibited in Our Window this Week.
Remember what we sell and where we keep, 63½ steps east from corner Front and Pprincess street.
Respectfully,
Mercer & Evans.
ap 7 tf

UP TO DATE
Livery and Sales Stable.
Southerland & Cowan,
108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town. First class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.
TELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO 15.
Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call $1.00.
Prices Uniform to All Comers.
Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2 50. Hearse for White and Colore', $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2 00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.00. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $1.50. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.
Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

Beans, Beans, Beans.

Large Stock Just Received
EVERY VARIETY SOLD IN THIS SECTION OF
VEGETABLE
—AND—
Farm Seeds
Truckers and Gardners will find it to their interest to buy from
Robt. R. Bellamy & Co.,
DRUGGISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
Wilmington, N. C.
feb 9 tf

A Full and Complete Line of MUNYON'S
Homœopathic Remedies
—AT—
HARDIN'S PALACE PHARMACY,
126 So. Front St.,
VonKampen Block.
Phone 55.
ap 14 tf

Flour, Sugar, Coffee,

Starch, Soaps, &c., &c.
A large stock of Groceries and Provisions to select from.
A consignment N. C. Bacon just in. Send us your order.
HALL & PEARSALL,
Nutt and Mulberry streets.
ap 5 D&W

OPERA HOUSE,

FRIDAY, APRIL 17.
Will be presented the Beautiful Realistic Drama
UNDER TWO FLAGS.
Dramatized from Ouida's Celebrated Novel.
Sixty People. New Costumes, Special Scenery, New Music, French Soldiers, Arabian Dancing Girls, Irish Specialties.
Seats 75 and 50 cents.
apr 12 4t su-tu th fr

We Have Bought Out

THE
Insurance Business and Good Will
OF MR. JOS. D. SMITH, WE PROMISE his former patrons to look carefully TO THEIR INTEREST, and expirations of their Policies. And we hope to merit the continuance of their favor to us.
J. H. Boatwright & Son.
apr 5 2w su we fr

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1896

Extract from a speech of Hon John G. Carlisle, delivered in the House of Representatives in 1878:

"I know that the world's stock of the precious metals is none too large, and I see no reason to apprehend that it will ever become so. Mankind will be fortunate indeed if the annual production of gold and silver shall keep pace with the annual increase of population, commerce and industry. According to my view of the subject, the conspiracy which seems to have been formed here and in Europe to destroy by legislation from three-sevenths to one-half the metallic money of the world is the most gigantic crime of this or any other age. The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilence and famine that ever occurred in the history of the world. The absolute and instantaneous destruction of half the entire movable property of the world, including houses, ships, railroads and all other appliances for carrying on commerce, while it would be felt sensibly at the moment, would not produce anything like the prolonged distress and disorganization of society that must inevitably result from the permanent annihilation of one-half the metallic money in the world."

Extract from a letter written by Hon. Hoke Smith to Col. W. L. Peek, of Georgia, Sept. 15th, 1890:

"I mentioned a number of measures of proposed reform around which all might gather, and out of them obtain the very best plan for the relief the people that it was possible to pass.

"1. Currency, with non-perishable agricultural products as a basis, the issue to be limited to only a part of the crop, but not to be called in at the end of twelve months. On the contrary, to remain in circulation until a second crop is harvested, and until a portion of the second crop may be substituted for the first, thereby making it possible to keep the money in constant circulation, and to prevent a yearly forced contraction.

"2. The free coinage of silver.

"3. The issue of Treasury notes by which the Government bonds might be redeemed, and instead of the interest-bearing bonds a legal tender currency substituted.

"4. A graded income tax, by which the large fortunes accumulated in the hands of the few might be made to bear their portion of the expense of Government.

"5. A reduction of the tariff generally and especially on the necessaries of life."

BUILDING STRAW MEN.

The advocates of gold monometallism spend a good deal of their time in building straw men to knock down, and in framing assumptions which no one but themselves admits. They tell us that the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would be a terrible calamity—calamity-straw man—and then they proceed to knock the stuffing out of this straw-man by putting up the over-crowded Asiatic countries as fearful warnings of what the laboring men may expect if silver should again become the honored metal it once was in this country. Ignoring the fact that the countries which they cite as fearful examples of the effects of the silver standard are so much over-crowded with people that some of them murder infants by the thousand to keep down the surplus, they have the colossal cheek to say that the condition of the working classes in this country will be the condition of the working classes of those countries if the silver standard should prevail here. What infinite contempt they must have for the intelligence of the American workman when they stand before him and talk such rot as this.

There is not the slightest ground for instituting a possible comparison between this and Asiatic countries in the matter of wages, for none of them are manufacturing countries. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, and with their dense populations not one in fifty of them finds employment in any other pursuit. With a very large portion of the population it is a struggle to find enough to eat and so hard is the struggle that they make food of things that a civilized American stomach would revolt against. With them it isn't a question of wages, but a question of something to eat or starvation and rather than starve they do any work that will keep them from starving and are glad to get any wages that may be offered them. It is an insult to the American workman to attempt to play such a bald faced and palpable fraud as that on him, on the assumption that he hasn't intelligence enough to see through it.

But admitting that wages are low in those Eastern countries, as they are in consequence of the dense populations and would be no matter what the monetary systems might be, how is it when we come over into the gold standard countries of Europe? We find wages in no two of them alike, and in none of them as high as in this country, which these same gold men tell us has more silver money in actual circulation than any European country. If gold puts wages up and silver puts wages down why does this silver using country pay better wages than those gold using countries? If the gold standard only is to be recognized isn't there quite as much danger of the wages of the American workman falling to the level of the European workman as there is that the wages of the American workman will fall to the level of the Asiatic workman, if the silver standard should prevail in this? If it follows in one case it does in the other.

In this connection there is one fact worthy of note. As a proof that the gold standard has not proved detrimental to the interests of the American toiler and wages have increased rather than diminished under it, they quote statistics to show that wages are on the average higher now (they are speaking of skilled labor) than they were twenty, thirty and forty years ago, and that they have been steadily increasing with each decade. And then to prove that they are not averse to the use of silver they produce other statistics to show the large amount of silver that has been coined since 1873 and claim that we have more silver in actual circulation now than there ever was before in the financial history of the country.

Putting these two statements together, both from the same source, and without calling into question the truth of either, what do they show? Simply this, that with a large increase of silver money, with what they call 50-cent dollars increasing right along, and even coining $1,500,000 a month of them now, wages instead of coming down have been going up and going up steadily until they are higher now, according to the statistics produced, than they ever were. It is true the tariff protectionist claims that this is his work and not the work of the gold standard. They may squabble over that if they choose but while they are squabbling the fact looms up that, as the figures used show, the American workman can not only survive under a large and increasing volume of silver but actually prosper under it.

Some of them might answer that this is because this silver is kept at a parity with gold, since the Government redeems its credit paper with gold. That's a fraud. There are very few men in this country idiotic enough to believe that silver is kept at a parity with gold by such a process as that. The stamp on its face and the law which proclaims it legal tender money make the parity and make the silver dollar for all practical purposes the equal of the gold dollar. No one ever expects to see these silver dollars redeemed with gold, and consequently they hold their parity with gold not by virtue of Treasury practices, but by virtue of the stamp on the coin and the law which makes that stamp a witness of the legal tender attribute of the coin which bears it.

If the country and the workman have prospered under an increasing volume of silver, let the country and the workman have some more silver and see how it will pan out.

MINOR MENTION.

Consistency is a jewel, that is when consistency is made out of the right kind of stuff. Consistency is also a virtue, but it doesn't follow from this that a person who discovers himself to be in the wrong should continue in the wrong just for the sake of being consistent. But the gold advocates, regardless of the question whether they are right or wrong, are not consistent, not consistent with the facts, with themselves or with their own utterances. In the early stages of the free silver campaign when charged with discriminating against silver in favor of gold, they denied the charge and said that more silver was not in circulation because the people didn't want it and would not have it. Quite recently, Secretary Carlisle, in his letter to Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, said that he was so anxious to get silver in circulation that he even paid the cost of carriage to its destination to encourage its use, but like the bad cat it always came back. He didn't coin the bullion in the Treasury (although the Government was borrowing money to meet expenses) because there was already more silver coined than there was any use for. But since then he has put the mints to coining that bullion and we are told that they are turning out coin at the rate of $1,500,000 a month, and we are also told as an answer to the silver men who say there is discrimination against silver, that there is more silver in circulation now than there ever was, that at least ninety per cent. of the money used in some sections consists of silver and silver certificates. This, be it remembered, is the money which they told us a little while ago wouldn't circulate, in spite of the energetic efforts made by the Secretary of the Treasury to get the people to take it and keed it moving. The people like it so well now, it seems, that they are not only using all they can get of it, but the supply is so short that the Treasury is coining $1,500,000 a month to meet the demand. There is a big mix in this; either the people have become suddenly stuck on silver, or there has been a radical change in the way of thinking in the Treasury Department. Which is it? The gold men's declarations now and their declarations a few months ago do not harmonize.

* * *

The managers of the McKinley campaign have had matters pretty much their own way so far, but they will have some rough road to travel before they get through with the job they have undertaken. Mr. Hanna, McKinley's chief manager, has been bold, aggressive and, according to Senator Chandler and others who favor other candidates, utterly unscrupulous. The effect of this will be to array antagonism to McKinley among the supporters of other gentlemen, who might be disposed to favor him as a second choice if the methods of his managers had been clean and chivalrous. Encouraged by his great success in securing the majority of delegates so far chosen, Mr. Hanna affects to despise such "bosses" as Quay and Platt, and to bid them defiance, but he may discover that his defiance is premature and that such bosses as Quay and Platt are not to be sneered at or beard-pulled with impunity. But there is another factor which did not figure in the early stages of the campaign, which is now coming to the front and promises Mr. McKinley a good deal of trouble. This is the A. P. A., which seems to have sworn vengeance against him and will do its utmost to defeat him for the nomination. If this organization is anything like as strong as it is alleged to be, its opposition is a very serious matter, not only in the convention but afterwards, if he should secure the nomination. The fact that he is opposed by it will have its influence on delegates who do not belong to it but who will be governed in their action by expediency, who may not deem it judicious to nominate a candidate who would be opposed by such a powerful organization, which is the more to be dreaded because it works in secret.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— The fact that Arizona and New Mexico would add to the silver strength in the United States Senate is enough to make their admission as States unpopular with the gold men.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

——To re apply two time-honored phrases, a Strict Constructionist now means gold when he speaks of standard money, while a Loose Constructionist means an international bimetallic something-or-other as impalpable as the rings of Saturn.—*Phil. Record, Dem. (gold.)*

—— The chances appear to be in favor of the domination of the free silver element in the Democratic National Convention, and if it shall present a candidate and a platform sanctioning the cheap money craze, the Democracy will not only be defeated by the largest majority ever given by any party in a contested election, but it will have no future. It must now choose the policy of a sound financial system that will command the confidence of the civilized world, or it must die unlamented.—*Philadelphia Times, Ind. (gold.)*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Mrs. Whed bee, sister of Mr. Clement Manly, of this city, died Sunday afternoon, at her home in Baltimore. Deceased had been sick several weeks. Her husband died a few years ago.

— Goldsboro *Headlight*: The sad news reached here Monday of the untimely demise of Stephen T. Peele, of Pinkney section, which occurred at Wilson Sunday night, while there under treatment for chronic troubles.

— Jacksonville *Times*: Mr. James Walton, a well known and highly respected citizen, died at his home near Sparkman on Monday, April 6th. —— John Craft and Benjamin Padgett were tried before U. S. Commissioner Hoyt last week on the charge of having made a small quantity of moonshine whiskey about two years ago. They were bound over in the sum of $200 for their appearance at next term of Federal Court.

— Clinton *Democrat*: A gentleman from Honeycutts, while driving through a section of Cumberland county some days ago, saw an unusual sight. It was a field of last year's corn hanging ungathered on the stalk. He asked the farmer to whom it belonged why he did not gather it. The farmer replied that he had nowhere to put it. From this we may judge that corn is now as abundant in Cumberland as it used to be in Egypt.

— Kinston *Free Press*: On Thursday last a dinner for all ladies of Kinston over seventy years of age was given by Mrs. S. H. Abbott, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Caroline Brock. Three of those present were over eighty years old. When we remember that there are living in Kinston twenty ladies over seventy years of age, it speaks well for the health of the town. Nearly all of these were raised in the immediate neighborhood and have lived here ever since.

— Statesville *Landmark*: Saturday a week ago two sons of Mr. S. C. Chappell, of Olin township, this county, went to Wilkes to visit relatives. They rode in a buggy and carried a gun with them. While they were away, presumably the first of last week, the gun fell from the buggy while the young men were in it. The lock struck a wheel and the weapon was discharged. The load grazed James Chappell's knee and breast and passed through his shoulder, making a wound which caused his death a day or two thereafter.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: A telegram to Mr. W. F. Taylor, of this city, announces the death of Mr. E. M. Nadal, of Wilson, Monday night. —— Millionaire George Vanderbilt has kindly consented to open the gates of his estate at Biltmore for one day to members of the Assembly. Only those persons having certificates of membership will be admitted, however. Mr. Vanderbilt has closed Biltmore to the public, and it will be open only one day, when the members of the Assembly will be entertained.

— Charlotte *News*: Maj. C. Dowd and his committemen are at work in earnest for the Vance statue and feel much encouraged. Maj. Dowd is confident that the statue will be erected this year. Subscription blanks have been issued and are to be found at the stores about Charlotte. Already they have been signed quite liberally. As to the statue, it is to be as much as much of a North Carolina affair as possible. The bronze figure alone will be seven feet high and will be a perfect representation of Vance. It is to cost $500, the committee having bids at that figure for a perfect bronze statue. The base and pedestal will be of North Carolina granite and the sum of $2,000 will complete the whole. As soon as this amount is in sight the contract will be given out.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT THIS office. Suitable for wrapping paper.

TWINKLINGS.

— Bad Taste.—"This is positively the last time," muttered the King of Mbwpka, making a wry face, "that I ever will be persuaded to tackle a stew made from a bitter partisan."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— O'Hara—She was a good wife to me, poor woman. Many's the word of good advice she gave me.

McGoogan—Thrue for yez, an' many's the time Oi've heard her advising yez when Oi lived in the house beyant, a mile up the road.—*Truth.*

— New to Him—Mamma—Did the young man state his intentions?

Papa—He did; but I'm blest if I could understand what he was talking about! What is platonic affection, anyway.—*Puck.*

— Ferry—"I do detest a man who, when you are introduced to him, offers you three fingers."

Hargreaves—"It all depends on what he offers you three fingers of."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— Mistress (sharply): "You should have told me Rose, that you had broken my Venus."

Rose: "Yes, miss; but seeing both the arms was gone, I didn't think you'd mind so much about the head.—*Brooklyn Life.*

— "I don't believe you know who I am," said Mrs. Gayleigh to Tommy.

"No, ma'am," said Tommy, "I don't know who you are, but I know who you was. I heard mamma tell Aunt Susan." *Harper's Bazar.*

— First Boston Burglar—I want you to come out and help me do a little job on Beacon street to-night."

Second B. B.—Sorry, pard, but I can't join you. Sent my dress suit to the tailor's to-day to get it pressed, and it hasn't come back yet."

MYSTERY OF A MAINE ISLAND.

A Hermit Englishman Who Ended His Misery by Cutting His Throat.

"Some years ago, up at North Haven island, on the Maine coast," said a New Yorker, "I came across a mystery that haunts me still. A bare, rocky point juts out into the sea on one side of the island, and the first year that I visited the place there was a rude cabin on the rock. Having gone out there from curiosity one day I found a man in shameful rags trying out the oil from the refuse from a fish canning factory. When I came to examine the man his appearance astonished me. He was an extremely handsome, well made Englishman of 40 or thereabout. His hands, soiled with the material he worked in, were small and well shaped. When I tried to draw him into conversation he at first answered in monosyllables, and was almost sulky in his reserve. He gradually thawed, however, and I found that he spoke rare and beautiful English, that of a well read and well bred man. Glancing into the door of his cabin, I could see perhaps a score of well thumbed volumes in library binding. His reserve was such that I could not ask him about himself, but I left the island deeply interested in him.

"I turned up at North Haven the next year, and one of the earliest things I did was to go out to the point in search of my acquaintance. The rock was bare again, and there was no trace of him or his cottage. I asked about him of some persons I met on the island, and here is what I learned: He had come to the place mysteriously some years before, having been dropped by a schooner. He found work at the fish cannery, but later quit the place, built his cabin on the rock, supplied himself with food chiefly by fishing, and obtained from the factory the privilege of trying oil from the refuse. From the product he obtained a little ready money for tobacco and other luxuries. At some time between my two visits his cabin was discovered to be on fire late one night, and, hurrying down, his neighbors saw him amid the flames dead, with his throat cut. The fire had so seized upon the hut that his body could not be removed until it was nearly consumed. He was buried, and no solution of the mystery was discovered. Life had evidently become insupportable to him, and he had taken the way of suicide as the easiest one out of misery."—New York Sun.

LONDON SQUARES.

Some of the Quaint Breathing Spots In the English Metropolis.

Some of these are quaint and charming enough, being mostly laid out in the Dutch fashion. Golden square, near Regent street; Red Lion and Queen squares, in Bloomsbury, are capital specimens. The first, though so close to Regent street, might be a dozen miles away. There is a welcome unkemptness; the grass is rank and wild; there are old trees ranged round its border in a symmetrical way. The houses round are picturesque, because each is distinct. It is given over to commission agents, merchants and trade generally, yet within but a few years it was a place of genteel residence, like a usual square, and we find the late Cardinal Wiseman living in a substantial mansion here. Dickens, it will be remembered, placed Ralph Nickleby's house here, which is described on the occasion of the party to Sir Frederick and Sir Mulberry as having almost palatial apartments and the richest furniture. As we wander round, we are struck with the melancholy tone of the inclosure, yet everything seems brisk enough, but it belongs to the old world.

The square itself is very attractive and original, with a sort of Dutch or foreign air. We note the fine trees which shelter it all round in symmetrical lines and the Roman warrior sort of statue in the center, arrayed in full armor and representing George II. The grass and walks are laid out with a certain free and easy carelessness that is very acceptable and contrasts with the trim, shaven, soulless treatment of modern squares. Altogether a visit to Golden square will interest.

Berkeley square every one knows. Yet it has an extraordinary sympathetic attraction from its grass and fine shading old trees. No one, we may be sure, has noted that these leafy patriarchs seem to range in two rows down the middle, like an avenue. The fact is, it was the demesne of the lawn in front of the old Berkeley House, which stood at the back of Devonshire House. The mansions round are very fine, and the iron work, railings, etc., are all admired and to be admired. There are some queer things to be told about squares, for instance, that there was a General Strode who had a mania for setting up statues in squares at his own expense. We have seen equestrian statues in Leicester square propped up with a broomstick, with portions broken away. —Gentleman's Magazine.

The Republic of Jones.

"There was a government in existence within the limits of my state during the late war that I find no mention of in the histories," said Mr. F. M. Holden of Mississippi. "In the early days of secession the county of Jones, through its leading citizens, withdrew from the Confederacy, declared themselves a free and independent people, organized a government, adopted a constitution modeled after that of the United States, called this new government 'the republic of Jones,' elected a president and a full quota of officials and refused to furnish men or money to the southern cause. On the approach of Confederate troops they would retreat to the swamps and other inaccessible places and remain in hiding till the danger had passed. They kept up this queer attitude of hostility to their own brethren, so far as I am informed, to the close of the war, but the republic of Jones passed out of the memory of men with the event of Appomattox, and the mention of it now in that locality is only a cause for smiles."—Washington Post.

WHALES' LEAPS.

Some Gigantic Jumps Taken by These Monsters of the Deep.

"Speaking of jumping," said an old seaman who had been watching some boys playing leapfrog, "let me tell you of the greatest jump ever seen. It was many years ago, when I was little more than a lad, but I was bow oarsman on a whaleboat belonging to the ship Henry Staples. We had had bad luck for several weeks when one day we sighted a big whale, and two boats set off in a race to see who would get there first. It was fairly smooth, what the sailors call a whitecap breeze, and our boats fairly flew over the water. Finally the whale rose not 100 yards away, headed directly for us. The mate gave orders to stop, and we sat still, expecting that the monster would rise near us. The harpooner stood with his iron all ready to throw, while we grasped our oars, nervously prepared to jump at the word 'stern all' that nearly always came when a whale was harpooned. Not a word was spoken, and suddenly a mountain of black appeared. It seemed to shut off the entire horizon. Up it went until I distinctly saw a 70 foot whale over 20 feet in the air hovering over us.

"The mate was the first to regain his senses and gave the command 'stern all.' Just as we were ready to spring overboard the boat shot back several feet, and the next second the gigantic animal dived into the ocean, just grazing us, having completely passed over the boat in the biggest leap I ever heard of."

Such gigantic jumps are rare. A similar one was recorded by Dr. Hall, who at the time was a midshipman on the ship Leander. They were lying in the harbor of Bermuda when all hands were attracted by the appearance of a very large whale that suddenly appeared in the harbor and seemed very much alarmed by the shallow water, floundering about violently. The young midshipman joined a boat's crew that started in pursuit, and just as they were about to strike the whale disappeared, sinking out of sight, leaving a deep whirlpool, around which the boat shot. Before it stopped up came the whale, having in all probability struck the bottom, and went into the air like a rocket. "So complete was this enormous leap," says Dr. Hall, "that for an instant we saw him fairly up in the air, in a horizontal position, at a distance of at least 20 perpendicular feet over our heads. While in his progress upward there was in his spring some touch of the vivacity with which a trout or salmon shoots out of the water, but he fell back again in the sea like a huge log thrown on its broadside and with such a thundering crash as made all hands stare with astonishment and the boldest hold his breath for a time. Had the whale taken his leap one minute sooner he would have fallen plump on the boat."

Comparatively few people have seen a large whale, but we can imagine what an object an animal 70 feet long and weighing as many tons would make flying through the air.

Within a week of the writing of the present article I was drifting along the shores of Santa Catalina island, southern California, when a 60 foot whale almost cleared the water about 1,000 yards from the boat. I was about to ask the boatman what rock it was when the great head descended and the tail rose into the air as the monster dived.

Mr. Scorsby, the famous whaler, chronicles a number of incidents of jumping among whales, some leaving the water completely and rising 20 or more feet into the air.—Philadelphia Times.

Where Our Presidents Are Buried.

George Washington is buried at Mount Vernon, Va.; John Adams at Quincy, Mass.; Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va.; James Madison at Montpelier, Va.; James Monroe at Richmond; John Quincy Adams at Quincy, Mass.; Andrew Jackson at Nashville; Martin Van Buren at Kinderhook, N. Y.; William Henry Harrison at North Bend, O.; John Tyler at Richmond; James K. Polk at Nashville; Zachary Taylor at Louisville; Millard Fillmore at Buffalo; Franklin Pierce at Conocord, N. H.; James Buchanan near Lancaster, Pa.; Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ills.; Andrew Johnson at Greenville, Tenn.; Ulysses S. Grant at Riverside park, New York; Rutherford B. Hayes at Columbus, O.; James A. Garfield at Cleveland; Chester A. Arthur at Albany.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Divorce In Turkey.

A writer in The Fortnightly points out that divorce is more common among the Turks than in the United States, and that when a Turkish wife is divorced her husband has to restore every piaster of her dowry.

Power of the Eye.

An eye can threaten like a loaded and leveled gun or can insult like hissing or kicking, or, in its altered mood, by beams of kindness it can make the heart dance with joy.—Emerson's "Conduct of Life."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

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DIVORCE EASY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Five Grounds For Suit and the Utmost Secrecy Assured.

Although there are, on an average, about 500 divorces granted in Philadelphia county each year, and there are not less than five reasons on which divorce can be obtained in the state of Pennsylvania, there are many residents of the Keystone State, and some few Philadelphians, who have gone to other jurisdictions in order to obtain a separation (which is not always recognized here) from their better or worse halves, as the case may be.

Fully that number of divorces are granted by the common pleas courts of this city every year, but the number of suits of this character which are commenced during every 12 months more than treble it.

Why a man, or a woman either, who has been married in Pennsylvania or has even lived here in the married state, should go west to some of the communities where divorces are practically ground out to order, for the purpose of securing what he fondly imagines is a legal divorce, is almost beyond understanding. Here are five cases, upon proof of any of which he or she can get a divorce. New Jersey is practically the only state in which so great a latitude in matters of this kind is allowed. South Carolina has no divorce law, and such a thing as a legal separation of man from wife is unheard of within her borders.

New York comes next best. There an absolute divorce can only be obtained upon the statutory grounds, unfaithfulness to the marriage tie, but a limited divorce, with alimony, can be secured upon proper proof of several causes of complaint.

Out west things change considerably. It is true that in most of the western states there are only three causes on which a divorce can be obtained, but the laws, from the standpoint of a prominent attorney, are so lax that a man or woman, by the exercise of the least bit of fraud, can obtain what they desire in from one-eighth to one-quarter of the time required in this state, provided they are piloted by a lawyer who knows how to go about a case when he is well paid.

In Pennsylvania the causes on which a divorce can be obtained are "cruel and barbarous treatment," "desertion" for two years, giving either party the right to begin suit after six months' desertion, although no decree will be made until two years have elapsed; "unfaithfulness," "duress and fraud" and "felony," where either party has been convicted of crime and has been in prison for two years or more. New Jersey allows a divorce upon proof of any of the same causes, but the applicant for the separation must first be a resident of the state for at least one year.

In Pennsylvania every paper in a divorce case is jealously guarded and practically impounded, thus securing to the parties interested almost absolute secrecy. "All the general public usually hears," said a lawyer, "is the announcement that a decree has been granted, and all the facts which would make morsels of gossip are suppressed."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Proverb Applied.

Baron—I am in immediate want of 100 marks.

Usurer—You can have it at once, baron.

Baron—Bravo, old chap. (Looks at the money and the note of hand.) Thunder! Why, you have only given me 100 marks, and written down 200!

Usurer—Of course! Does not the Herr Baron know the old proverb, "He who gives quickly gives twice?"—Der Schalk.

Captain William Pence of the British royal navy says that he has encountered icebergs in antarctic waters which were larger than the isle of Man.

Look upon the bright side of your condition; then your discontents will disperse. Pore not upon your losses, but recount your mercies.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Caillouette, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesa Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the Star will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute			5¼
Standard	7	@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ lb	13½	@	14
Sides ₩ lb	7½	@	7¾
Shoulders ₩ lb	6¾	@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ lb	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ₩ lb	5¼	@	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	43½	@	45
Virginia Meal	40	@	42½
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle		@	85
CANDLES— ₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	95
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	14	@	18½
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	30
EGGS— ₩ dozen	8	@	9
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 50
Choice	3 25	@	3 50
Straight	4 10	@	4 25
First Patent		@	4 50
GLUE— ₩ lb—	7½	@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½	@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	43½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	41½
Oats, from store	33½	@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	40
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	3¼
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	6½	@	9c
North Carolina	5	@	10
LIME, ₩ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER(city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" " in bbls		@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls	28	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13	@	14
" " in bbls		@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	26
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 50d basis	2 35	@	2 45
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	11 00
Rump		@	11 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	22
SALT ₩ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
on 125 ₩ Sacks	40	@	65
SHINGLES 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Granu'd	5½	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5¾
White Ex. C		@	5¼
ExtraC, Golden	4	@	4¼
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½	@	6
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping	30	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5	@	3
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon— Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clean of burs	13½	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.— Firm at 25¼ cents per gallon for country and 25¾ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 40 per bbl for Strained and $1 45 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.— Firm. Hard 1.30, Yellow Dip 1.70, Virgin 1.90 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 27½c; rosin, strained, $1.15; good strained $1 20; tar $1.00; crude turpentine $1 20, 1 90, 2 40,

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	53
Rosin	218
Tar	83
Crude Turpentine	23

Receipts same day last year—27 casks spirits turpentine, 154 bbls rosin, 117 bbls tar, 19 bbls crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 45@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market quiet on a basis of 7⅝c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¼	cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6¼	" "
Low Middling	7 3-16	" "
Middling	7⅝	" "
Good Middling	7 15-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 6¼c.

Receipts—153 bales; same day last year 59.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Evening—Money on call was easy at 2½@3½ cent., last loan at 2½, and closing offered at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange very dull; actual business in bankers' bills 487¾@488 for sixty days and 488¼@488¾ for demand. Commercial bills at 486¾@487¼. Government bonds higher; United States coupon fours 109; United States twos 95. State bonds quiet; North Carolina fours 105; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds were strong.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was dull.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 16—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8 8-16c; middling 7 15 16c.

Cotton futures closed quiet and steady; April 7 73, May 7 73, June, 7 76, July 7 76, August 7 55, September 7 38, October 7 38, November 7 18, December 7 18, January 7 23. Sales 91,800 bales.

Cotton—net — bales; gross receipts 3,235 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded 364 bales; sales — bales, sales to spinners 165 bales; stock (actual) 149,239 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 4,652 bales; exports to Great Britain 9,411 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 1,681 bales; stock 486,148 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 30,285 bales; exports to Great Britain 24,937 bales; to France 4,809 bales; to the Continent 33,391 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,867,768 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,938,913 bales; exports to France 443,617 bales; exports to the Continent 1,541,694 bales.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Flour was quiet, steady and unchanged; Southern flour quiet at prices; common to extra fair $3 40@3 00; good to choice $3 00@3 30. Wheat—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator nominal; afloat nominal; options were moderately active and irregular, closing firm at ⅝@¾c advance, with trading wainly switching; No. 2 red April 75⅝c; May 73¼c; June —c; July 73¾c; September —c; December —c. Corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 40c; afloat 41c; options dull and firm at unchanged prices; April 37½c; May 36⅝c; July 37½c; August —; September —c. Oats—spot quiet and firmer; options dull and firmer; May 24⅞ spot prices—No. 2 25½; No. 2 white 27c; mixed Western 25@26¼c. Hay quiet and weak. shipping 75@77½c; good to choice 92½c@$1 00. Wool firm and unchanged. Beef quiet, steady and unchanged; beef hams dull $14 50@15 00; tierced beef slow; city extra India mess $15 00@15 50. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and weaker; Western steam $5 20@5 25; city $4 75; May $5 20; refined dull; Continent $5 50; South America $585; compound $4 37½@4 62½. Pork quiet and unchanged. Butter qui

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dec 27 1y

The Morning Star.

THE PENNY.

"If I have a penny, pray, what do I do with it?"
Forthwith you'd be off to buy something for you with it!
Now, isn't it funny how each penny goes,
And stranger than fiction that nobody knows
What becomes of the penny?

The penny's not lost; it's still going about,
And its nimbleness keeps it from growing too stout,
It scarcely finds time to get warm in a pocket
Before busy hands from its comfort unlock it,
And then goes the penny.

Now over a counter, exchanged for a cake,
Now into a box for the poor heathen's sake,
Now dropped on the curb in exchange for a paper,
A penny oft causes a dime's worth of "caper"—
Not a "cent," but a "penny."

There's money and money, but never a "cent,"
Except by a cold blooded miser was spent.
A "penny" they call it who spend it for fun—
A penny, a penny! Now run for it! run—
Where is the penny?
—William S. Lord in Chicago Record.

RAPID COMPOSITION.

PROFESSOR FANCIULLI WROTE A MARCH IN TEN MINUTES.

In Honor of Colonel Bill Sterett—Inspiration Drawn From Crackers, Cheese and Dried Beef—The Colonel Remembers Marches of His Boyhood's Days.

"I've no objection," observed Colonel William Green Sterett, "to having a march dedicated to me. Indeed I think I'd like it. I've had a dog named after me, and recently a poem was sawed off on me, and this sort of honor has been drifting to my shores lately right along. It pleases me, and my impression is that should a march be written in my name my cup of joy would be full."

"It shall be done," asseverated Professor Fanciulli. "See, I will write it now. In ten minutes it shall be done."

The scene was one of our popular roof gardens, and Professor Fanciulli had just announced his laudable determination to compose a march in Colonel Sterett's memory.

"It shall be a finished composition in ten minutes," said the professor. "It is as easy as nothing, particularly when it is to be dedicated to my friend, Colonel Sterett."

"You are very polite," returned Colonel Sterett, "but your proposal to do this in ten minutes alarms me. Now, I'm sensitive about anything that's to go through life with my name. I wouldn't for half my halidom have you sacrifice melody and musical beauty to speed."

"It shall be as you say," interjected Professor Fanciulli ardently. "You shall select the tempo. Now, listen. I will hum you a bar from a march. Tum, tum, te tum, te tum! How do you like that?"

"Why," remarked Colonel Sterett after listening critically, "that seems a bit frivolous. Now, something with more of an ice wagon movement might do, something lofty and strong. I don't know one note from another, but I've got an ear like an angel, and I'd just as soon have a man pull a gun on me as to make a discord in music. So I want you to be careful and exact in this composition.

"When I was a boy in Kentucky," continued Colonel Sterett, "there were two pieces of music which gave me profound pleasure, and which I never forgot. One was 'Smith's March.'"

"I never yet heard of 'Smith's March,'" remarked Professor Fanciulli meditatively.

"Well, it's a masterpiece of turgid, powerful music," went on Colonel Sterett. "The other piece was one where a captive knight was imprisoned in a tower and his crusading companions were going through the street which this tower was on, and he could not make them hear his cries for aid because they made such an uproar with their clarions.

"At the time of which I speak I was powerfully interested in the crusaders and was studying Moslemry with the aid of Walter Scott. I couldn't sleep nights for my hatred of Saracens, and at the age of 12, had you asked me why I clung to life, I should have told you that it was for the sole purpose of destroying painims when I grew up.

"As I tell you, these studies and these influences had a great deal to do with framing my musical taste. I would suggest, therefore, that, in so far as the object of the meeting is to please me, you make this proposed piece of music either replete with sobs and of a romantic yet tender strain, or that it be made as sternly martial as possible. There are only two things for which I look in music. Give me tender affection, as of a mother for her child, or give me war."

"Yes," replied Professor Fanciulli. "Take out your watch. I shall compose it in the ten minutes. Waiter, bring to me some paper until I draw the five lines I need; also bring a plate of crackers, cheese and dried beef."

"Professor, I don't want to discourage you," said Colonel Sterett solemnly, and with feeling, "but I can hardly consent to music bearing my name which is composed under the inspiration of cheese and jerked beef. I fear the worst possible musical results from the repast you have so hastily ordered. Think again; can't we name something lighter and more ethereal than cheese—some regalement more effervescent than dried beef?"

"Never fear," remarked Professor Fanciulli confidently. "I compose many times with such inspiration. It is all right. Let but the paper come, and in ten minutes the march is done."

"Well," said Colonel Sterett dubiously, "of course I wouldn't think of directing a proficient musician and an author in harmony as to how he should compose. But, as a newspaper man, I must say that were I to begin an article by any lavish consumption of dried beef and cheese my fancy would get baggy at the knee, and I would never be able to throw off those gems which Texas waits for."

"Fear not," said Professor Fanciulli as the paper and the other delicacies commanded were brought. "Fear nothing. Cheese exalts; beef has its pinions. The music I make shall sweep and soar by their aid."

"I surely hope so," said Colonel Sterett, "seeing it's to be dedicated to me. But don't you think we might better name this coming production the 'Cheese Quickstep' or the 'Dried Beef Patrol?' We might leave my piece for what one might call a less vigorous moment."

"Never," said Professor Fanciulli. "It shall be done now."

Professor Fanciulli drew lines rapidly. He blotted in the notes with the energy of inspiration. As the music grew the cheese and crackers disappeared. At the end of ten minutes he had finished. Professor Fanciulli went to the piano and played his composition. It was exquisite, a perfect march, full of go and fire. Everybody looked around; everybody applauded.

"It is nothing," said Professor Fanciulli. "When Prince David of Hawaii was here, I sat down one night at the Press club, and in ten minutes I composed the 'Cannibal March' in his honor. You could hear the shriek of the startled missionary, the hot pursuit of the cannibals. Then he is knocked on the head and roasted. It is all clear in the music. At last it is finished, and the cannibals sit about gnawing his bones. It was very spirited, very exact. Prince David said himself it made his mouth water. Oh, it was superb. So also with this piece which I now dedicate to Colonel Sterett. Ages shall yet hear of him by this music."—Washington Post.

She Likes Medicines.

A druggist in a country town says that he has some curious experiences with the samples of medicine which he gives away. One woman from the rural districts is in the habit every time she "comes to town" of stopping in to see him and asking if he has any medicines to bestow on her. He gives her whatever he has in that line, and she departs, happy and with her arms laden down.

"Do you suppose she takes them?" he was asked by a horror stricken hearer. "I know she does," was his cool response. "She says so. Evidently they don't do her any particular harm, either. I don't quite see what her object is in turning her stomach into a sort of apothecary's shop, but as long as she finds pleasure in it and doesn't ask me for poisons, I give them to her and make no remonstrance."—Philadelphia Press.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

MYSTERIOUS BLEMISHES ON A DAZZLINGLY FAIR FACE.

The Periodical Waxing and Waning on the Sun's Spottedness—A Perplexing Phenomenon—Discoveries Made and Theories Advanced on the Subject.

On a beautiful summer morning in 1893 a light cloud of mist suddenly covered the face of the sun, abstracting the beams perilous to the eye and providing a singularly fine definition of the usually dazzling disk. No one who looked at the pleasing spectacle could have failed to perceive a pronounced blot on the otherwise fair surface. It was a "sun spot" group of extraordinary size, covering an area of at least 7,000,000,000 square miles, and furnishing a hint of the sun's immensity, for its larger diameter was not one-eighth nor its smaller diameter one-twelfth that of the sun.

The discovery of sun spots is not one of the triumphs of our own golden age, for in the long, long ago, in the "Flowery Kingdom" of faraway China, there were mist clouds and sharp eyes, as is evinced by records of sun spots written in the baffling characters of a most remarkable alphabet.

And nearer our own time, in A. D. 807, European observers saw a large spot which was supposed to be the planet Mercury. But, like the little worlds which roam in space between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and which are discovered only to be lost again, sun spots figured so little in the annals of the times that when Fabricius announced in 1611 that he had found "dark spots on the sun" he agitated the prevailing schools of philosophy to their depths, for all such singular appearances had been attributed to the transits of planets. The great name of Galilei is associated with the discovery, and that mental giant claimed to have seen spots earlier even than Fabricius. Still another independent discovery was made by Scheiner.

Galilei and Fabricius saw that the spots are objects on the sun's surface, carried along by the rotation of the sun on its axis. For a brief while Scheiner supposed them to be planets, but he finally accepted Galilei's views. And (here is a hint to the wise) he devised the excellent plan of viewing the spots by throwing the image of the sun, procured by his telescope, on a screen.

If a spot be seen upon the eastern limb of the sun today, by tomorrow it will have changed its position a little nearer to the sun's center. In about seven days it will pass the central line, and in seven more it will disappear over the western edge. Very probably it will again be seen in 14 days more, reappearing on the eastern limb, which shows that, making allowance for the earth's movement, the sun revolves on its axis in about 25 days.

But the spots may "break up" after a few days and utterly disappear, although on the average they last two or three months. Some linger much longer, and others live but a few hours.

If a spot be well developed, it will be noticed with the telescope that when on the limb of the sun it seems like a "notch" in the rim. It is very evidently a depression in the solar surface. When it gets a little farther "on" it is seen to be a black spot with a shading on the farther side. When it is central the "cavity" is wide open, and the "shading" is seen all around the black center, which is called the "umbra." The "shading," which consists of fringelike filaments, is termed the "penumbra." As the spot approaches the western limb the eastern side of the penumbra narrows, and finally closes, so there can be no doubt as to the perspective. In moments of excellent definition the telescope shows a surprisingly beautiful texture in the penumbra. In 1873 Professor Langley, then of Alleghany observatory, but now of the Smithsonian, made a drawing of a "typical" sun spot, which will well repay study. Sometimes there are feathery sweeps and delicate "bridges" or dazzling lines of light gently creeping or flashing across the stupendous depths of the umbra, and even the "creeping" must be at a rate of speed compared with which the wildest cyclone of earth would be but the gentle breathing of an infant.

Once two observers, miles apart, happening to be studying the sun at the same moment, saw an outburst at the edge of a great spot and two objects shaped like "new moons," about 8,000 by 2,000 miles, far brighter than the surrounding surface, moved away from the spot for a few minutes, traversing in that time upward of 35,000 miles. Nor was the spot apparently changed in structure by this curious incident. Two photographs of a spot, taken a half hour apart, often show marked changes, indicative of tremendous activity.

There are years when spots are abundant and years when few are visible—indeed, there are months when none is to be seen even upon the closest scrutiny. And it is now well established that the spots have a "period" of about 11 years. That is to say, commencing with a "maximum" period—when the spots are very numerous—it will be about 11 years until another maximum, and during the interim the spots will have decreased to a "minimum." The last maximum was reached in 1893, and during that year there were times of superb definition, when hundreds of spots, tiny and titanic, were seen sprinkled over the vast disk.

Galilei said that the spots are clouds floating in the solar atmosphere. Some later observers have considered them to be eruptions from solar volcanoes. That they are clouds many believe, but they cannot be above the solar atmosphere, for we have seen that they are far below the solar surface, perhaps many hundreds of miles in some instances. Some have maintained that they are mountain tops in a fiery sea, while Herschel, the elder, firmly believed the sun to be a habitable body, having two cloud coverings, the nearer one dark, yet light reflecting, the outer one the "photosphere" which we see, while the spots, in his opinion, were openings in the clouds, the umbræ being the portions of the dark sun globe exposed to view and the penumbra the inner cloud referred to.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Fads In Ships.

Fads in shipbuilding seem to date from the seventeenth century, when a Dutch merchant gave orders for a vessel to be constructed for him like the pictorial representations of Noah's ark. The shipping folk in the town where he resided jeered at him for his eccentric idea, but when the craft was completed and she was found capable of carrying a third more cargo than other owners' ships, and no extra men were required to work her, the laugh changed sides. Probably this is the only instance on record of a "fad" turning out successful when put to a practical test.

In 1814 William Doncaster patented what he described as being "the first hydrostatic ship which has ever appeared upon the habitable globe." It consisted of five pontoons, sharp pointed, to divide the displaced water, so that she would rise well to the waves. Four water wheels were fixed fore and aft, between pontoons one and two and four and five, through which the water ran to propel the vessel. This invention, as might readily be imagined, proved to be of no use whatever.—Chambers' Journal.

A Matter of Eggs.

Having taken a farm, a city merchant was much puzzled to know why his fowls never laid, so, purchasing two dozen eggs, he at night placed half a dozen in the nests.

"Well, gardener," he said next morning, "none of those fowls laid yet?"

"No, sir," answered the gardener, shaking his head sadly. "They're very slow, sir, to lay this time of the year."

The same thing occurred on the following two nights and mornings. On the fourth morning the gardener appeared with one egg, saying, "They'll soon begin to lay now, sir; here's one on 'em already."

"Well, gardener," the merchant said, "I have myself laid four and twenty eggs in the nests, and you pretend the fowls have laid only one."

The gardener could only reply, "Well, there is the one they laid," and slunk off to become a gardener elsewhere.—London Telegraph.

Kindness.

It is kindness that makes life's capabilities blossom and paints them with their cheering hues and endows them with their invigorating fragrance. Whether it waits on its superiors or ministers to its inferiors or disports itself with its equals, its work is marked with a prodigality which the strictest discretion cannot blame.

DRIVEN INTO EXILE.

M. QUAD, IT IS SAID, DID IT WITH HIS MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

An Interview With the Humorist, Who Talks Earnestly About His Famous Characters—Hundreds Who Have Thought They Were Being Written Up.

WICHITA, Kan., July 24.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Bowser left here tonight for a visit to their old home in Michigan. Mr. Bowser has lived here for ten years, being driven into exile, as it were, by "M. Quad," they being the subjects of his humorous sketches on Mr. and Mrs. Bowser. They were at a summer resort in Michigan and stopped at the same hotel with "M. Quad" when he conceived the Bowser stories. The notoriety given them drove them to Kansas, as Mr. Bowser could not stand the jokes of his friends. For years Wichita did not recognize them as the originals of "M. Quad's" stories, but a reporter discovered it accidentally last year, and ever since Mr. Bowser has had a similar experience to what he had in Michigan.—Chicago Tribune.

With the above in my hand I called on M. Quad the other day and asked him how near the Kansas man had hit the truth.

"Well," laughingly replied the humorist, "he didn't exactly hit the nail on the head, but it will pass well enough."

"Did you have a Mr. and Mrs. Bowser in mind when you wrote your first sketch?"

"No, I did not. I don't remember that I had ever seen the name in print when I adopted it. That was the chief reason why I selected it."

"But the Bowsers have been cropping up ever since the first article appeared, I have been told."

"It's very funny about it," replied Quad, as he leaned back and puffed away at the stub end of a cigar. "By the time four or five of the sketches had appeared two different Mr. Bowsers, both residents of Detroit, called on me and demanded that I write no more. Inside of a year I had heard from as many as ten in the state of Michigan alone. It is by no means a common name, and yet I believe I have heard from 100 Bowsers to date, and each and every one was satisfied that I had him in mind personally as I wrote. They have threatened libel suits and suits for damages and personal chastisement, but the sketches are still running."

"But did you have a friend or a neighbor—some crank of a husband—in your mind's eye?" I asked.

"No, Mr. Bowser is not a crank. He is simply an average husband. Many of the things related of him transpire in every household. The number of letters I have had from Bowsers do not begin with the number of letters I have had from women throughout the country, saying: 'Your Bowser articles hit my husband so exactly that we call him Mr. Bowser. When I want to humble him I read him one of the sketches.' There are few towns in the country where some particular husband hasn't been saddled with the name. Only the other day I received a letter from a man down in Missouri who said he had been held up as Bowser till he would cheerfully travel 500 miles for the pleasure of punching my head."

"Don't most people think Mr. Bowser an exaggeration?" I persisted.

"I don't think so. If you won't give it away, I'll tell you that I put on my day shirt over my nightshirt the other morning and wore both of them all day and went home at night to pitch into Mrs. Quad because my collar had tormented me all day. Bowser did that same thing in the next article. I can't find my socks, collars or shirts, though they are right under my nose. Neither can Mr. Bowser or any other average husband. If I sit down to play a game of cards with Mrs. Quad, I'm all right as long as I'm taking all the counts. When the thing changes I become Mr. Bowser."

"You always have Mr. Bowser get the best of an argument."

"I always have him think he does, and that is only striking a strong trait in every husband's character. Let him think he comes out ahead, and it's just as well with him. Mrs. Bowser has always been portrayed as rather humble, but you'll notice that under that mask of seeming humility and submission she generally carries her point."

"Wherein do you think lies the strength of the sketch?"

"In its being true to nature—a photograph, as it were, of the average household. There may be only 100 Mr. Bowsers by name in all America, but there are thousands of Mr. Bowsers under other names. All husbands are very much alike in certain things."

"And naturally you have become interested in your imaginary characters?" I asked as the man who has made millions laugh and weep sat with a smile on his face.

"Very much so," he replied. "Yes, I like Mr. and Mrs. Bowser. They are like old friends when I sit down to write of them. I can't say that I like Mrs. Bowser better, and yet I instinctively find myself taking her part when Mr. Bowser begins to bear down. I think I have had 1,000 letters suggesting that I change things about and let Mrs. Bowser boss the roost, but that wouldn't do, you know. The husband is the natural head of the house, but when he begins to think he knows it all and his wife doesn't know anything she should have a pull to take him down a peg."

"And so you didn't drive Mr. and Mrs. Bowser out of Michigan and into exile?" I queried as I rose to go.

"I should be very sorry to find that I had," replied the humorist. "It wouldn't be my fault altogether if such were the case, as Mr. Bowser ought to mend his ways around the house and give Mrs. Bowser a little better show. I think she's a deserving woman, don't you?"—W. W. in Detroit Free Press.

Glasgow In the Last Century.

Though still only a quiet, but picturesque old place, nestling about the cathedral and the college, and two fine but sleepy streets, in which carriers build their haystacks out before their doors, it was carrying on a trade which was even then cosmopolitan. The ships of Glasgow were in all the waters of the world, and its merchants had won the lead in at least one important branch of commerce, the West India tobacco trade, and were founding industries every year. Before the middle of the century the Clyde had become the chief European emporium for American tobacco, which foreign countries were not then allowed to import directly, and three-fourths of the tobacco was immediately on arrival transhipped by the Glasgow merchants for the seaports of the Mediterranean, the Baltic and the North sea.

As they widened their connections abroad they naturally developed their industries at home. They founded the Smithfield Iron works, and imported iron from Russia and Sweden to make hoes and spades for the negroes of Maryland. They founded the Glasgow tannery in 1742, which Pennant thought an amazing sight, and where they employed 800 men making saddles and shoes for the plantations. They opened the Pollokshaws linen print field in 1742, copper and tin works in 1747, the Delffield pottery in 1748. They began to manufacture carpets and crape in 1759, silk in 1759 and leather gloves in 1768. They opened the first Glasgow bank—the Ship—in 1750, and the second—the Arms—in 1752. They first began to improve the navigation of the Clyde by the act of 1759. They built a dry dock at their harbor of Port Glasgow in 1762, while in 1768 they deepened the Clyde up to the city, and began the canal to the Forth for their trade with the Baltic. It was obvious therefore that this was a period of unique commercial expansion.—"Life of Adam Smith," by John Rae.

Curious Mexican Jewels.

While Cortez was in Mexico he came into possession of five emeralds of great size and wonderfully wrought. One was cut to resemble a rose, another was in the shape of a horn, the third was a fish, with pure diamond eyes, the fourth a bell with a gigantic pearl strung on a gold wire for a clapper, the fifth an emerald cup poised on a golden foot. Besides the above he also obtained two emerald vases which were valued at 800,000 crowns each.—St. Louis Republic.

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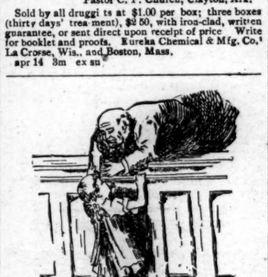

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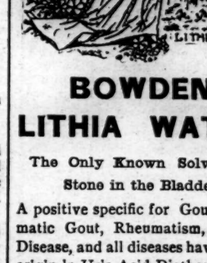

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NORTH BOUND		STATIONS.		SOUTH BOUND	
	8				7
	P M	—WILMINGTON—		P M	
	3 00	Lv.. Malberry street ..Ar		12 40	
	3 55	Lv... Jacksonville Lv		10 43	
	4 30	Lv.. Maysville Lv		10 09	
	4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville.....Lv		9 55	
	5 21	Ar.. Newbern Lv		9 20	
	P M			A M	

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT March 14, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.46 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.38 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m. Baltimore 12.58 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.58 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.33 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.39 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.30 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m. St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.56 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.06 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.40 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.30 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.30 a m, Goldsboro 7.06 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m., Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.38 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 3.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 4.40 p m, Tarboro 9.45 a m, returning leaves Tarboro 5.30 p m; Parmele 10.20 a m and 6.20 p m, arrives Washington 11.50 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 8.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m. Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.00 a m; arrives Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 7.50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 8.05 p m, Spring Hope 8.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 5.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8.40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9.19 a m, Rowland 9.37 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.33 p m, Latta 6.57 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6.40 p m, arrive Clio 8.05 p m. returning leave Clio 7.00 a m, arrive Latta 8.40 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.30 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.30 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5.25 a m, Cheraw 6.17 a m, Darlington 7.23 a m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, Cheraw 9.32 p m, arrive Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson daily except Sunday, 5.50 a m, Bennettsville 6.16 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m. Returning, leave Darlington 8.15 p m, Bennettsville 9.09 p m, arrive Gibson 9.35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.20 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 10 a m,

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1896

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

Delegates to the National Convention Uninstructed—A Gold Standard Platform Adopted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TRENTON, N. J., April 16.—The Republican State Convention to elect delegates to the St. Louis Convention was held here to day. After the reading of the call and other preliminaries Senator Edward Stokes, of Cumberland, was named as temporary chairman of the convention. The allusion by Senator Stokes to McKinley brought down the house, as did also the mention of Hobart as a candidate for Vice President. Repeated cheers were given for both men. A temporary organization was effected and a recess was taken until 2 30. At that hour work was promptly begun. The delegates elected to the National Convention are Senators W. J. Sewell, Garrett A. Hobart, Franklin Murphy and John R. Kean.

Following is the substance of the platform on finance: The standard value in this country and in the other principal commercial nations of the world is gold. Wages and prices have fibeen xed in accordance with this standard and the welfare of the people demands that it should be maintained. We regard the agitation of the free coinage of silver as a serious obstacle to our country's prosperity.

Senator Sewell moved that the resolution be adopted as read. His motion was carried.

Several other efforts to secure instructions to the delegates failed. The platform endorsed reciprocity, protection and the Monroe doctrine.

Adjourned.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

May Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed Higher—Lard and Ribs Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Wheat was monotonous, scalpers and local traders being responsible for the fluctuations, outsiders being still prominently not in the market. May wheat opened from 65¼ @65½c,sold between 65½@65¾ and 66c, closing at 65¾@65⅞c—¼@⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady.

Corn—Very few orders representing outside interests appeared and the local talent was dependent on itself for business. May corn opened at 30½@30¾c. sold between 30⅛ and 30⅜c, closing at 30¼@30⅜c—⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash corn quiet and steady.

Oats—Business was not of the kind that attracts attention and the market moved along without incident. May oats closed ½c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

Provisions—Business was light in volume. Some buying orders for pork were received before the close, the expectation of which caused that commodity to advance, but lard and ribs remained in their weak position. May pork closed 2½c higher than yesterday. May lard 5c lower and May ribs 2½@5c lower.

FIRE AT ASHEVILLE.

Battery Park Hotel Badly Damaged—Loss $20,000—Fully Insured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ASHEVILLE N. C., April 16.—Fire broke out in the kitchen of the Battery Park Hotel this morning at 7.45, and for some time it seemed as if the entire building would be destroyed. At 10 o'clock the flames were under control, before they reached the main building. There were 210 guests, many of whom remain, and the hotel will go on as usual.

The kitchen and stories over it were ruined and the rooms over the dining hall were badly damaged, while the roof was cut to pieces in the efforts of the firemen to locate the flames from time to time. Lack of water pressure, the hotel elevation being 200 feet above the average height of the town, prolonged the fire somewhat. The loss is in the neighborhood of $30,000, fully insured. The hotel will be repaired at once, but as the main part is uninjured, guests will be received as usual.

THE TRUCK MARKET.

New York Prices For Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Strawberries, Florida, quart 5c to 40c; asparagus, North Carolina, dozen bunches 2.00 to 7.00; Beets, Florida, crate 75c to 1.25; do do, 100 bunches, 4 00 to 6.00; cabbage, Florida, crate 1.75 to 2.25; egg plants, do, box 2 50 to 5 00; kale, Norfolk, barrel 75c to 1.50; lettuce, Florida, basket 50c to 1.50; do, Charleston, do 50c to 65c; do, N. C., do 40c to 60c; peas, Florida, baskets 1.00 to 2.20; do; Savannah, baskets 3.00; radishes, Norfolk, basket 75c to 1 50; string beans, Florida, wax, crate 1.50 to 3 50; do do, green, crate 1.00 to 3 00; spinach, Norfolk, barrel 50c to 1.75; squash, Florida, white, crate 1 25 to 1.50; tomatoes, Florida, carrier 1.00 to 3 00; do do, crate 1.50 to 2 50; do, Key West, carrier 1 50 to 2.75; do do, box 25c to 40c; potatoes, Florida, 3 00 to 6.50.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The New York Sun's Review of the Situation.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced two to four points, closing quiet and steady after sales of 91,000 bales.

To-day's features: Most of the developments to-day were of a bullish tenor. The Liverpool news was better, more encouraging reports were received from the dry goods trade and there was an absence of any pressure to sell. It is a waiting market. The time is near at hand when weather conditions will become the leading factor in speculation, and advices from the South are being closely watched.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Spirits turpentine quiet. Rosin scarce and firm; strained common to good $1 95@2 00.

CHARLESTON, April 16.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; sales — casks. Rosin—market firm; sales to-day of — barrels; quote: B $1 40, C $1 40, D $1 40, E $1 50, F $1 50, G $1 50, H $1 55, I $1 55, K $1 60, M $1 70, N $1 80, W G $1 95, W W $2 05.

SAVANNAH, April 16.—Spirits turpentine—market opened firm at 25½@25½c for regulars; sales of 317 casks at 25½c and 498 casks at 25½c; market closed steady at 25½c for further sales of 100 casks; receipts 997 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged, with a good demand; sales 1,500 barrels; receipts 1,958 barrels; the quotations were: A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H $1 65, I $1 70, K $1 80, M $1 90, N $1 95, window glass $2 10; water white $2 20.

Glycerine Bar, Soap will be sold for 2 cents a bar to-day at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s, Bargain Day. †

See the Matting for 10c that C. W. Polvogt & Co. will sell to-day—their Bargain Day. †

HILL SCORES PEFFER.

THE RESOLUTION FOR INVESTIGATION OF BOND ISSUES.

A Prolonged Discussion in the Senate on the Measure Introduced by the Populist Leader The Dupont Election Case Under Consideration—Senator Gray Concludes His Speech—Unimportant Proceedings in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—After the routine morning business, Mr. Morrill addressed the Senate to show the necessity of a new building for the National Museum.

At the close of Mr. Morrill's remarks, the bill for the new museum building was placed on the calendar. A suggestion was made by Mr. Hoar to compliment the Senator from Vermont by the immediate passage of the bill, but Mr. Morrill preferred to have it placed on the calendar, saying that he would offer an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The Dupont election case was taken up and Mr. Gray continued his argument begun yesterday against the claim of Mr. Dupont to the vacant seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware. Mr. Gray closed his speech at 2 20 p. m. and the election case went over without action.

Mr. Peffer claimed the right, under the unanimous consent given yesterday, to have his resolution for an investigation of the recent bond issues taken up for consideration. Mr. Cullom asked Mr. Peffer to allow the Indian bill to be acted upon. He said that if Congress expected to adjourn this Summer the appropriation bills would have to be got through pretty soon. Mr. Peffer suggested that this was the long session of Congress, and that as Senators were paid yearly salaries, the public business should be fully disposed of before adjournment. He knew that the Presidential campaign was impending, but there was time enough to do all the business before the Senate in a reasonable time, and he regarded the bond resolution as a very important matter.

Mr. Hale suggested to Mr. Cullom to move to lay aside the bond resolution and take up the Indian Appropriation bill, saying that the unanimous consent was carried out as soon as the resolution was laid before the Senate.

The resolution having been laid before the Senate, Mr. Peffer stated that the friends of the resolution did not intend to expend any more time in its discussion.

Mr. Hill called for the reading of the resolution and it was read in full.

Mr. Allison, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, asked unanimous consent that the resolution be laid aside for the time being and that the Indian Appropriation bill be proceeded with, but Mr. Peffer objected.

Mr. Hill introduced the resolution. He commented upon Mr. Peffer's remarks that the friends of the resolution did not propose to discuss it any further. It was, he said, a Populist resolution. It had its inspiration in the Populist party. Investigation was pressed without formal charge, without specifications, without allegations of wrong-doing, of irregularities or of corruption. The only reason assigned for it by the Senator from Kansas was "public curiosity." The resolution was to be passed in the dark. It was to be passed, if at all, not because of specific allegations against the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, but because public curiosity was to be gratified. The extraordinary character of the passage should be counted upon. They were to have the spectacle of a Congressional investigation with no one responsible for any distinct, definite allegation of wrong doing. It was to be an investigation for the novelty of it for the fun of it, for the mere sake of having something to do in the near future. The resolution did not charge wrong doing, but insinuated it. The "farmers" of the Senate—the Senators from Kansas, Nebraska and South Carolina—Peffer, Allen and Tillman—had at various times denied the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds under the act of 1870. There was no question to be investigated. Everybody knew what had been done and that it had been done in pursuance of law. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury showed what had been done. Special reports had been made from time to time; detailing all the operations of the Treasury, therefore, it was silly, it was undignified, it was unworthy of the Senate to appoint a special investigation committee to determine what every Senator was absolutely familiar with. Mr. Hill commented upon the resolution in detail. One of the points to be investigated was, he said, whether any officer of the Government had received a commission or a personal reward in connection with these bonds. "What Senator," he exclaimed, "dares to rise in his place and make the allegation? No one. Has anybody made an affidavit to that effect? Where is the Senator who rises in his place and says he expects to prove that Mr. Carlisle or any subordinate gained one dollar of advantage? I pause for a reply."

Mr. Allen—That is not the question at all.

"The Senator from Nebraska," said Mr. Hill, "another Populist, says that it is not the question. What is the question?"

Mr. Allen referred to a statement made in a New York newspaper to the effect that $18,000,000 had been made by a syndicate in a recent bond issue, and asked Mr. Hill whether that was not worthy of investigation?

Mr. Hill replied that if the Senate was to investigate all the insinuations contained from time to time in the New York newspapers it would have its hands full.

Mr. Allen spoke of Mr. Hill getting "as mad as a Massassagua snake in August" when a question of this kind was approached.

Mr. Hill asserted that the resolution had been got up in aid of a speculative law suit against the Secretary of the Treasury. The holder, he said, was hoping to have impeachment proceedings begun against the Secretary of the Treasury if he had violated the law in any particular. But the trouble was that the resolution was only a part of the clap-trap of the times. It was a part of an endeavor to get up a scandal, in order to affect a political question. He referred to the Populists in the Senate as having been recognized as belligerents, though no one could tell on which side they would train on any subject: What would the Government have done, he asked, if the President and the Secretary of the Treasury had not issued (law or no law) Government bonds last year? The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hill declared, deserved the thanks of the Senate for his steady purpose in maintaining the credit of the country. Senators might differ with Mr. Carlisle. Those might think that he erred in the discharge of a portion of his duties. That was one thing. It did not follow that it was proper to investigate under the insinuation contained in the resolution—whether some of the money might not have stuck to his fingers.

Mr. Stewart of Nebraska, Populist, asked Mr. Hill whether the Administration was opposed to the investigation.

"I am not authorized to speak for the Administration," Mr. Hill replied. "I have never had a word with any officer of this Administration high, or low, on this subject and I do not propose to. I oppose it as I would oppose any foolish, silly, unnecessary investigation which can only (in my humble judgment) add disgrace to the Senate. I would oppose it whether the Secretary of the Treasury was a Democrat or a Republican. If this resolution should pass, the men who instituted the investigation will be covered with humiliation and shame and will deny that they ever charged anything wrong against Mr. Carlisle and his subordinates."

Mr. Hill went on to analyze Mr. Peffer's speech in support of the resolution and to ridicule the pretension that Mr. Peffer and his Populist friends were the representatives of the people, and he compared that pretension with the proclamation of the "three tailors of Tooley street," beginning, "We, the people of England." He characterized the Populist Senators as deserters and as having offered to sell or exchange their votes on the tariff question. They had no settled, fixed purpose, and "this Senate," he said, "is to deliberately agree to the Populist resolution of investigation on the eve of a Presidential election, so as to enable these men to throw mud at the Democratic party and the Republican party. It is about time for the Senators who represent States interested in this question to act together."

At this point Mr. Stewart sought to interpose a remark.

"I knew you could not keep your word," said Mr. Hill, alluding to Mr. Peffer's opening remark that the friends of the resolution did not propose to discuss it. "I knew you could not keep your word. You cannot trust one of these Populists five minutes at a time." [Laughter.] "The object of the resolution," Mr. Hill continued, "is to disseminate scandal. The Populist party lives and thrives on disseminating scandal against the two old parties."

Mr. Hill then went on to comment upon the Sugar Trust investigation as another remarkable instance of silly investigations. He described the humiliation of Senators in having trailed up stairs to the committee room and in being put through a lot of questions as to whether they had speculated in sugar stocks.

"And under oath, too," Mr. Hawley of Connecticut, Republican, suggested.

"Of course under oath," Mr. Hill replied, "they would not take a Senator's word. And what was the result? They found one Senator who came before the committee and said, 'Yes, I did buy some sugar stock. I should do it again. I have a right to do it. What are you going to do about it?' And the distinguished Senator (Mr. Quay) is the candidate, the favorite son of the leading Republican State in the Union for the Presidency, and he has got as many and as warm friends as any man who is a candidate for the Presidency."

Without concluding his speech Mr. Hill yielded for a motion to proceed to executive business, and at 5.30 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The fight against the re-election of Gen. W. B. Franklin as a member of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home resulted in the defeat of those who opposed him, the House to-day voting 149 to 59 to continue him on the Board as recommended by the Committee on Military Affairs. There was a three hours' debate before the vote was reached, traversing largely the same ground gone over yesterday; the administration of the Leavenworth Home and the policy of the Board in retaining Col. Smith as governor being the principal points of attack.

It was arranged by unanimous consent on the request of Mr. Henderson of Iowa, Republican, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, that Wednesday and Thursday of next week be set aside for debate on the Bankruptcy bill, the vote on its passage to be taken after the reading of the journal on Friday.

At 4.35 o'clock the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN ARMENIA.

A Mussulman Appointed Governor of Zeitoun in Defiance of the Agreement With the Powers—The Red Cross Doing Great Work.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—Mamound Pasha, a Mussulman, has been appointed Governor of Zeitoun, in defiance of the Zeitoun agreement which stipulated that the Governor of that place should be a Christian and the assurance given by the Porte to the six protesting Powers that the stipulation would be carried out. The Valis of Bitlis and Kharpoot are insisting that the relief distributed among the Armenians at those places shall be given out at the Government storehouses, in obedience to orders from the Palace, notwithstanding the promise made by the Porte to Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, that outside relief agents should not be interfered with.

LONDON, April 16.—Private advices received here from Constantinople state that the Red Cross is doing a great work in Armenia. No one is interfering with them and the Porte has declared in writing, both to the English and American legations there, that no one shall interfere with the great charitable undertaking. Every permit that has been asked for has been granted. The Red Cross agents are in the heart of the recently disturbed districts and special protection is given them.

THREE MEN KILLED.

The Result of an Old Feud in Hancock County, Tennessee.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BENN STATION, TENN., April 16.—George Jackson, William Dootson and George Green were killed yesterday morning about fifteen miles from here, in the lower edge of Hancock county. The trouble arose at the trial of Marion Hatfield for the murder of Jones Trale, as a result of an old feud between the Greens and Hatfields. Inside of five minutes from the beginning of the trouble the three men were dead. Jackson was constable and was acting as peacemaker. No arrests were made at the trial. Hatfield confessed that Trale had been killed by Charles Collins for the purpose of robbing, but that he was left out of the deal. Officers are after Collins and he will be lynched if caught.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Of the State of Washington—A Free Silver Resolution Adopted—Delegates to the National Convention Uninstructed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TACOMA, April 16.—The Democratic State Convention yesterday fought all day over the question of a free silver platform and instructing the delegates to vote for a free silver candidate for the Presidency. A free silver resolution was adopted, but the delegates go uninstructed.

President Cleveland's administration was endorsed.

Hugh C. Wallace, who heads the delegation, is a son-in-law of Justice Fuller, of the U. S. Supreme Court, and it is said he secured the endorsement of the National Administration and prevented the delegation from being instructed.

When Travelling.

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, and it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

40c Wool Dress Goods will be sold for 25c to-day at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s Bargain Day. †

Fifty Bargains will be offered to-day at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s, their Bargain Day. †

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE

NEW INDUSTRIES INAUGURATED AT VARIOUS PLACES.

Cotton Mills, Coal and Iron Works, Compressor, Canning Companies, Furniture Manufactories, Etc.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—The *Manufacturers' Record* says that during the past week there has been no diminution of the activity which has been a feature of industrial development in the Southern States for some time past. The formation and announcement of new cotton mill companies continues. Among the industrial announcements of the week is the statement of details for the formation of the much talked-of steel plant, which is to be controlled by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company of Birmingham. The Tennessee Company is to subscribe $700,000 the L. & N. R. R. $1000,000 the Southern Railway $100.000 and the citizens of Birmingham the other $100,000, and this latter has been about secured. The mill, as planned, is to produce rails and merchantable iron from the low silicon ores of the Birmingham district. Another important announcement in the iron trade is contained in the incorporation of the Cumberland Iron & Steel Company, of Norfolk, Va. The president is Mr. Chas. F. Phillips, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who claims that the company will build a large iron and steel plant in the vicinity of Norfolk.

Among other industrial enterprises reported for the week are the Montgomery, Ala., cotton mills, 8,000 spindles, doubling capacity; the W. R. Kindly Cotton Mill Company, of Mt. Pleasant, N. C., $30,000; the Inman Compress Company, Augusta, Ga., to build a compress, capital $900,000; the Security Bakery Company, capital $15,000; New Orleans Furniture Manufacturing Company, capital $54,000; wooden ware factory, by Chicago Basket Company and Collins & Co., capital $35,000; Garland Canal Company, capital $18,000, at Crowley, La., the Chattanooga foundry and pipe works, to build $100,000 new plant; the Milburn Wagon Company, Chattanooga, capital $100,000, to build new plant; the Cookeville Canning Company, of Cookeville, to build a cannery, capital $10,000; the Ballinger Live Stock and Trading Company of Ballinger, Texas, capital $30,000; the Calvert Compress Company, of Calvert Texas, capital $10,000; the Independent Peanut Company, of Smithfield, Va., to erect a $25 000 plant; the Lamberts Point Towboat Company, of Lamberts Point, Va., capital $100,000.

BASE BALL.

Opening Games of the National and Southern Leagues.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The Southern League season of 1896 opened here to-day. Score—New Orleans 9, Mobile 8.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 16.—Montgomery took the first game of the season from Birmingham this afternoon. Score—Montgomery 8, Birmingham 3.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The baseball season of 1896 was opened auspiciously for the Washington club, they winning from New York by better all round work. Score—Washington 6, New York 3.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—More than 13,000 people, a quarter of whom were ladies in Summer attire, passed through the gates at Union Park before the game was begun. Score—Baltimore 5, Brooklyn 6.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—The opening game of the season here to-day between the Boston and Philadelphia clubs was witnessed by 25,000 persons. Score—Boston 7, Philadelphia 3.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—It was an ideal day for base ball and 14 413 people witnessed the first game of the National League season between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Score—Cincinnati 1, Pittsburg 9.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—A perfect day and the Clevelands for an attraction drew 14,700 admirers to Sportsmen's Park for the opening game to day. Score—St. Louis 5, Cleveland 3.

COLUMBUS, GA., April 16.—Columbus downed Atlanta to-day in the opening game. Score—Columbus 10, Atlanta 4.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 16.—The largest crowd that ever gathered at the base ball park saw Chicago defeat Louisville in the first championship game of the season. It is estimated that 10 000 people were present. Score—Louisville 2, Chicago 4.

MAINE REPUBLICANS.

State Convention—The Delegates Instructed for Reed of Course.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PORTLAND, ME., April 16.—The Republican State Convention to nominate six Presidential electors and to choose four delegates at large and four alternates to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, met this morning and every district in the State was represented. Almost every delegate wore a Reed button in the lapel of his coat.

James T. Davidson delivered a stirring speech, favoring Reed for President, and it was received with great applause.

The resolutions were brief and instructed the delegates to vote for Reed. They were adopted unanimously amid great applause.

Resolutions were adopted opposing the free and unlimited coinage of silver and advocating the maintenance of the present gold standard, a protective tariff and the restriction of immigration.

DAMAGE SUIT.

Verdict Against the L. & N. R. R. Co. for $26,260.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PENSACOLA, FLA., April 16.—One of the largest damage cases ever tried in West Florida closed in the Circuit Court in this city to-day, it being that of Mrs. Anna O'Brien vs. the L. & N. Railway Company, for the death of her husband, M. F. O'Brien, who was killed on the Escambia trestle by an L. & N. train in 1890. The jury brought in a verdict to-day in favor of Mrs. O'Brien for $20,000 and interest for five years, six months and forty-three days, amounting to a total of $26 260.

A BEAUFORT SENSATION.

William Rice, a White Barber, Shot by Miss Belle Beveridge.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 16.—At Beaufort late last night William Rice, a young white barber, was shot by Miss Belle Beveridge, a middle-aged woman, as he was trying to effect an entrance into her home. His purpose was evidently other than robbery. The weapon used was a pistol. The ball entered near Rice's heart. His condition is so critical it cannot be extracted.

Madrid newspapers, supporting the ministry, deny the truth of the reports that a political crisis is impending.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BRADLEY ENDORSED

By the Republican Convention of Kentucky With McKinley as Second Choice—A Gold Standard Platform Adopted.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—Gov. Bradley had things all his own way in the Republican Convention this morning. A few minutes after getting down to business the Convention almost unanimously endorsed his candidacy for President and instructed the delegates at large to vote for him, with McKinley as second choice.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted almost unanimously. The free and unlimited coinage of silver is strongly disapproved and an unqualified declaration made for the gold standard, with such legislation as will keep silver and paper money on equal terms of value with gold.

WARM WIRELETS.

A dispatch from Havana to the Madrid *Imparcial* says that the insurgents have hanged twenty-two Spaniards in the Sagua district.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday stood at $126,668,751. The withdrawals for the day were $215,000.

Rev. Geo. P. Knapp, the American missionary who was recently expelled from Bitlis by the Turkish authorities, has arrived at Aleppo in good health.

Richmond and Roanoke opened the Virginia League season in Richmond yesterday. Fully 4,000 people witnessed the game. Score—Richmond, 4; Roanoke, 0.

A statement published in the London *Daily News* that the Government is to send 10,000 British troops to the Soudan in the Autumn is denied by the Government authorities.

The U. S. gunboat Yorktown arrived yesterday at Swatow, China; the cruiser Detroit sailed from Hankow, China, and the ram Katahdin left New York for Boston to take part in the trial of the Massachusetts.

The Republican Convention of the Seventh Congressional district of Virginia elected Jas. McLaughlin, of Lynchburg, and Everitt Sprout, of Roanoke, to the St. Louis Convention to-day. The resolutions instructed for McKinley.

President Cleveland issued his annual Behring Sea proclamation yesterday warning sealers from plying their vocation during the closed season from May 1st to August 1st. The proclamation is similar to the others issued in past years.

The National Committee of the Socialistic Labor party has been directed by the members of the party in the country to call a National Convention in New York city, on July 4th, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

A tornado passed through Faulk county, South Dakota, Wednesday. Several houses and barns were blown away. The residence of E. T. Evans, near Cresbard, was destroyed, his two children were killed and Evans and his wife were badly injured.

The First National Bank of Bedford City, Va., has failed. Its capital was $50,000 and surplus and profits $23,000. Its individual deposits amounted to $78,000 and the bank owes $55,000 borrowed money. Bank Examiner Bargwin has been placed in charge of the bank.

A telegram was received in Atlanta yesterday from Havana by Dr. T. F. Tichnor, corresponding secretary of the Home Mission Board, informing him that the Rev. A. J. Diaz, an American citizen and superintendent of the missions of the Southern Baptist Conference in Cuba, has been imprisoned.

Baron Constantin de Grimm, the well known cartoonist, died yesterday at his residence in New York city. He suffered from pneumonia and a complication of kidney disease. The baron was born in Germany about forty years ago and was well known in newspaper circles.

In the United States Circuit Court at Pensacola, Fla., Charles R. Jenkins was declared not guilty of embezzling $10,000 from the Government while postmaster at Sneads, Fla. Sneads is a place having only two or three hundred inhabitants and the mystery of the case was how Jenkins could have embezzled any such sum as charged.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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Executors' Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTORS OF the will of Mrs. Anna Christine Dennelandt, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against her estate, to present them to either of us on or before the 8rd day of April, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded against them.

F. W. ORTMANN,
ANDREW SMITH,
Executors.
ap 2 6w th

Why Is It

That so many people buy their goods at

J. H. REHDER & CO.'S,

FOURTH STREET BRIDGE?

It is because they find such large assortments and such low prices. If you live far from their store and near the street car line, they pay your car fare. When your purchases amount to $10.00 they give you free a beautiful oil portrait of any one you may wish. Here are a few prices from the

Clothing Department:

Boys' Knee Pants, 20, 40, 50 and 75c.
Children's Suits, 75c, 85c, $1.25, $1.50 and $2 25.
The $1.50 grades is worth $2.00 and the $2 25 grade sold elsewhere at 3$ 00
Boys' Suits 15 to 19 years, all wool, $3 85.
$7 50 Boys' Suits, all wool, $5.00.
Men's Black Cheviot Suits, $2.75.
Mens' $5.00 Business Suits, all wool, $3 00.
All Wool Men's Black Clay Worsted Suits, only $7.00.
$15.00 Suits, nobby styles, $11.00.
Men's $1 50 Wool Pants, 98c.
Men's $3.00 and $3.50 Pants, new styles, $2.50.
Men's and Boys' Mackintoshes, $4.00 and upwards.

Shoes and Slippers,

Children's Slippers, 25c and upwards.
Ladies' Patent Tip Oxfords, 45c.
$1.50 Tan Oxfords, new styles, $1.00.
$3.00 Slippers in Opera and Common Sense, $1.40.
Boys' and Youths' Tan Shoes, $1.57.
Men's Sole Leather Lace Shoes, $1.00.
Men's Shoes, all styles, "Rehder's Choice," $1.50.
Ladies' and Children's Rubbers, 25c.
Men's hand-sewed shoes, $3 00
New lot of Men's Slippers and low shoes.
Patent Leather Oxfords, men's and boys', $1.25.
Ladies Patent Leather Bow Sandles, $1 00.
Large stock of Straw Hats of every description, and low prices.
Mattings, 10c and upwards.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 Oil Cloths. 4-4 only 25c.
Window Shades, 10c and upwards.
Special prices in

Dry Goods, Notions,

HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR.

Don't forget to bring your Punch Card.
Beautiful Crayon Portrait given away when purchases amount to $10.00

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Next Fourth Street Bridge.

'Phone 118.
Write for samples in Dry Goods Department.
ap 12 tf

Buck Ranges!

We now have secured the agency and control of these Celebrated

Stoves and Ranges

for this market. It can hardly be questioned that these are about the finest and best goods made. We have made arrangements with Factory to handle these STOVES at

A Close Price,

which will put them in reach of all that want a STOVE which will do great work and last many years.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

mar 22 tf Wilmington, N. C.

ATTENTION!

THE

Alderman Hardware Co.

have just received a nice line of

Granite Ironware and Tinware.

We mention a few articles below.

GRANITE IRONWARE,
COFFEE AND TEA POTS,
SAUCEPANS, PIE PLATES,
PUDDING PANS,
DAIRY PANS, DISH PANS,
DIPPERS and long handle Spoons

Galvanized Iron Tea Kettles, Slop Jars, Foot Tubs, Infant's Bath Tubs and Water Pots, Tin Toilet Sets, Water Coolers, Bread Boxes, etc.

Agents for the Celebrated

Iron King Cook Stoves

AND LIBERTY RANGES.

We guarantee our prices on above goods as low as the lowest, and we will not be undersold. Give us a call.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street,
mr 29 tf Wilmington, N. C.

A Shining Example!

If you want to shine in society you must have a pair of Latest Style Patent Leather Shoes at $5.00.

A pair of our $3.00 Tan Shoes just received will save the expense of shining shoes.

The neatest and most durable Shoe sold is our Ladies' $3 00 Tan Button Shoe.

If you want to shine give us a call.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

mar 22 tf

This Bright "Morning Star"

WILL SHOW YOU THE WAY TO

"The Unlucky Corner."

For Fox River Butter, Mystery Flour, and No. 1 Groceries of all kinds. No shoddy goods, but your money's worth.

Samples of Howell's Milk all gone; but a plenty of the Big Cans left.

Best of attention. Low Prices. Prompt Delivery.

S. W. SANDERS.

apr 12 tf

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

Successors to Katz & Polvogt.

WHAT DO YOU LOOK FOR AT THIS STORE?

Good goods, good value. We have worked hard at all three. To-morrow we start another stock at quick-selling. It is the

Dress Goods, Silks and Wash Goods.

The largest selection ever shown in this city.

Dress Goods Again.

Never in such a position to serve your every need as now. The big stock fairly sparkles with spring freshness. Whatever your Dress Goods thought may be, here will you find its materialization. As to prices—well, they're right, or we couldn't do the business.

Seductive Silks.

Not a woman in the town but what will have a new Silk Waist this Spring, and we would like the contract for supplying them. Your waist is here. Come in and select it from these new lots. Don't let price disturb you. A little money goes a long way in this silk matter.

About That New Carpet.

The best Eastern makers come to us first and we plucked the choicest numbers of their collection; and then the sewing and laying done by experts, are sure to be right.

Our Wash Goods

Are deserving of your early inspection. Neat patterns, bright colors, excellent fabrics, and such prices as you find here and only here.

The Hosiery Section

Is at the height of its usefulness. Note the throng of busy buyers as they come and go. Want to make a Hosiery customer of you. We keep the honest, wearable sorts, you know.

We Can Fit You With a Proper Corset.

Our saleswomen know the make or makes best suited to you. If your Corsets haven't worn well through, not fitting well, let us attend to your Corset wants.

We are sole Agents for the W. B. Corsets (America's leading Corset). Just received the New Bicycle Corset, only $1 00 a pair.

OUR BARGAIN DAY (FRIDAY) FIFTY BARGAINS.

Samples mailed on application. Mention this paper.

C. W. POLVOGT & CO.,

ap 12 tf No. 9 North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

What Can I Write?

I Do Not Know.

We have so much to say I know not where to begin.

We will say change your wearing apparel, and begin life anew. Come out in bright and pleasing costumes. Lay aside your heavy Winter Clothing and put on New Stylish Goods. Be equal to all living nature. The bare branches of the giant oak is no longer to be seen, but instead, the tender buds of green. Now let us follow in their wake; push forward and never take a back seat. We stand ready to help you by selling new and desirable goods of every style to meet the wants of the stylish, and at prices to meet the approval of the humble. We will not go into a long description as to quality, but quote the hard Cash Prices on all classes of goods, and guarantee

All Goods Sold as Advertised.

36-inch wide White Homespun, 3½c.
30-inch Sea Island, best grade, 5c.
36-inch Fine Bleached, worth 8c, for 6c.
36 inch Fine Bleached, worth 6c, for 4½c.
26 inch Fine, Heavy Dress Plaid Suiting, 10c.
32-inch Fine Dress Plaids, 10c.
34-inch wide, 15c.
25-inch wide Heavy Checked Homespun, 3½c.
27-inch Linen Shambre, 5c.
28 inch Fine Zephyr Gingham, worth 8c, for 5c.
Very pretty nice style Dress Gingham, 4c.
Beautiful Shirt Waist Calico, 4c.
A Splendid Mattress, extra heavy bed tick, 8c.
A. C. A. Bed Tick, warranted feather-proof, and the best Tick made, 30 inches wide, at 12½c worth 18c.

Beautiful Spring Lawns, 5c.

One line at 6c are worth 8c.
We have all grades of Linen Lawns.
36-inch in the New Spring Styles, 12½c.
Fine, Pretty Lawns, in solid colors, 18c.
Fine line Tassa Silk, 10c.
All wool Nuns Veiling for evening dresses, 15c.
36-inch wide, half wool, beautiful Spring Dress Goods, 12½c in gray only, a job.

Black Brilianteen, in fancy patterns, 19c better at 25c; plain, extra quality, 40.
Best Black Brilianteen made, 60; made of Silk and Wool, it has a beautiful luster; in Black Taffata Silk, in the best grades, at 73c.

Wash Silks, 20 inches wide, the newest and prettiest styles at 25c. Black Surah, 18 inches, at 23c. Lilac, a very pretty shade in Silk, at 29c. Curtain Scrim at 4c, 36 inches wide. Table Linen, all Linen, 54 inches wide, extra heavy quality, 25c. Beautiful styles in Bleached, 29c. Turkey Red, 54 inches wide, best goods made, this week, 22c; worth regular 30. Double-faced White Canton Flannel, 30 inches wide, worth 9c, this week 5c. Men's Heavy Pants Cloth, worth 10c, for 8c. Extra Heavy Cottonade, 12½c, regular 15c. All Wool Pants Cloth, 25c. Remnants and Pants, 54 inches, the Best Wool Cloth made for Gentlemen's Fine Pants 65c. This Cloth is cheap at $1.50. Men's Fine Ties, in Silk, 9c this week. Best 100 yards Spool Silk, in colors, 5c. Whalebone, 12 bones in a bunch, 9 inches long, 5c; 7 inches long, 4c. 1 000 yards Remnant in Fine Lawns, Challies, Satteens and Purcales, marked down for less than cost, run 1 yd to 15 yds in a piece. There is some beautiful goods in the lot. The prices run from 5c to 15c. Lace Curtains—a lovely line at 50 a pair.

Come to the Racket and get your Matting; all styles, from 9c to 20c per yard. All remember our big stock of Pretty Millinery, trimmed by the 100 at 50c each. Trimmed in